

Soviet Official Says Gorbachov Is No. 2 in Communist Party

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — A senior Soviet official on Tuesday described Politburo member Mikhail S. Gorbachov as the Communist Party's "second general secretary."

Viktor G. Afanasyev, chief editor of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda and a member of the Central Committee, made the remark in a conversation with a group of visiting Japanese newspaper editors.

It appeared to underscore the growing importance of Mr. Gorbachov, at 53 the youngest member of the Politburo, in the ruling Kremlin council.

A Japanese editor who speaks fluent Russian and who was present at the meeting said that Mr. Afanasyev's remark suggested that Mr. Gorbachov had consolidated his position as the party's second secretary and as a leading contender to succeed President Konstantin U. Chernenko, the party's general secretary.

There is no such position as "second general secretary" in the Soviet party hierarchy. Following the death last February of Yuri V. Andropov and the selection of Mr. Chernenko to replace him, Mr. Gorbachov was named party secretary in charge of ideology, traditionally the second-ranking position.

Mr. Chernenko held the ideological slot under Mr. Andropov, who had held the position during the final months of the Brezhnev era.

Recent published photographs of the Kremlin leadership showing Mr. Gorbachov placed to the right of Mr. Chernenko also seemed to indicate his rise in the hierarchy.

Mr. Afanasyev dismissed Western speculation focusing on the possibility that Mr. Chernenko, 75, might step down. That he said, "the end of the question" and he described Mr. Chernenko as being in good health and working normally, according to the Japanese editors.

The editor also confirmed that the Central Committee was due to meet later this month to discuss agricultural issues. There was speculation that Mr. Gorbachov, who has been in charge of agriculture for the past five years, may relinquish that position at the plenum.

There also have been reports in Moscow that the policy-making body would approve some top personnel changes at the plenary session. Mr. Afanasyev told the Japanese visitors that he would not rule out the possibility of minor personnel changes.

The repeated agricultural setbacks during the past four years have been one of the Kremlin's main domestic failures but they do not seem to have tarnished Mr. Gorbachov's political standing.

No final figures are known for this year's harvest but indications are that it has been a disappointing one although perhaps slightly better than that of last year.

It was not clear whether the scheduled October plenum would be an extraordinary session. Normally, the meetings are held before sessions of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, which generally convenes for two days in late November or early December.



WELCOME TO AMMAN — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan walked together after Mr. Mubarak's arrival in Jordan on Tuesday. Page 7.

Rebels Agree To Peace Talks In El Salvador

By Joseph B. Frazier
Associated Press
SAN SALVADOR — After almost five months of secret exploratory moves, El Salvador's leftist rebels agreed Tuesday to talk with the government about ways of ending the five-year-old civil war.

The guerrilla acceptance of President José Napoleón Duarte's proposal, made Monday, for an Oct. 15 meeting was the most important move so far toward resolving the conflict, which has claimed 59,000 lives.

In a communiqué, the rebel coalition of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front accepted and expanded upon Mr. Duarte's proposal, suggesting that the president of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, mediate in arranging next week's talks.

In Bogotá, Colombia, Rubén Zamora, a rebel leader, announced that Mr. Betancur had accepted the invitation.

The rebels' clandestine Radio Venceremos said the guerrillas made the original proposal for the meeting in a secret letter that El Salvador's highest-ranking Roman Catholic official, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, took to Mr. Duarte on May 18.

The rebel broadcast said Mr. Duarte's proposal Monday, made in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, was in response to that letter.

The radio said the rebels reiterated their proposal in June through

the Reverend Jesse Jackson, when he visited El Salvador during his unsuccessful bid for the Democratic Party presidential nomination.

For nearly two years, both the Reagan administration and the Contadora group — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — have been urging the guerrillas and two successive U.S.-backed Salvadoran governments to come to the conference table.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, said of the rebels' positive response: "If it means that the meeting... is going to take place, then we obviously welcome that."

Mr. Duarte suggested in his speech that the talks be held in La Palma, a town of 6,000 in rebel-held territory near the Honduran border.

His only conditions were that representatives from both sides come unarmed and that the talks be witnessed by reporters.

Radio Venceremos, noting that "a political and negotiated solution is essential to the Salvadoran conflict," declared that both rebel fronts "publicly state their acceptance to a meeting at the place and on the date proposed."

The Farabundo Martí Front, or FMLN, is a coalition of the country's five leftist guerrilla organizations. Its ally, the Democratic Revolutionary Front, or FDR, includes outlawed civilian political parties and movements.

Each organization will name two

U.S. Pressuring Belgium To Reject Libyan Pact

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials are pressing the Belgian government to reject a proposed \$1-billion nuclear-cooperation agreement with Libya that Washington fears could help the Libyans learn to build nuclear weapons.

Belgian officials have said that the Libyan offer, which is under consideration by the Belgian cabinet, calls for building nuclear-energy facilities in Libya without providing militarily useful technology. U.S. and Belgian officials said that the Belgian economy is sufficiently weak for Brussels to be tempted by the Libyan offer to the government-controlled firm of Belgo-nuclear.

U.S. officials said they are skeptical of the motives of Libya and its leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, in seeking nuclear technology. Washington considers Colonel Qadhafi unpredictable and a major backer of international terrorism.

Activities. "First it's a civilian reactor, then it's a little processing, and then it's a bomb," a senior administration official said.

"Belgo-nuclear is persuaded that they could deliver nuclear plants to Libya without danger that they will be used for military purposes," a Belgian official said. "The problem, as you know, is that the American government is not really pleased with the project." The official added, "The government knows very well that Qadhafi is not an angel."

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other Pentagon officials are reported to be furious about what they consider to be a Belgian double-cross in another technology-transfer case.

That case centers on a small Belgian company, Pégisat SA, that wanted to export a sophisticated machine tool to the Soviet Union, where Western intelligence officials

Reagan to Consider More U.S. Aid To Help Israelis Cope With Inflation

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan told Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel Tuesday that the United States is prepared to help Israel overcome its severe economic problems.

He said, however, that decisions about the size and nature of new U.S. aid have been postponed until January when a new joint study group is expected to report on Israel's needs.

In announcing formation of the joint economic group to be composed of officials and economists from both countries, Mr. Reagan was vague about its functions. But Israeli sources said the study group, which will begin work in a week or two, is being given a January deadline to present recommendations that Israel expects to be the basis for new U.S. assistance efforts.

The developments came as Mr. Peres conferred with Mr. Reagan and his senior policy advisers about how his new national unity government can overcome the spiraling inflation, growing balance-of-payments deficit and growing foreign debt that threatens to cripple the Israeli economy.

Mr. Reagan, in his public remarks to Mr. Peres at the White House, made no specific commitment to any new aid level beyond the \$2.6 billion in military and economic assistance that Israel is scheduled to receive in the coming year. Instead, the president spoke in deliberately general terms about cooperating with Israel.

Congressional sources said that in private talks with members of Congress Tuesday, Mr. Reagan noted that Israel might require \$1.5 billion in additional economic aid during the 1985 and 1986 fiscal years. Both U.S. and Israeli officials were quick to caution, though, that these figures were "highly preliminary estimates." They said a realistic picture of Israel's needs will not be available until the new unity government finishes mapping a financial recovery program, puts it into operation and sees how it is working.

However, Israeli delegation sources said that Mr. Peres had been pleasantly surprised at the positive attitude taken by Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George F. Shultz toward the idea of further U.S. help.

[Mr. Peres told a press conference later that by and large the current U.S. aid levels were sufficient, Reuters reported. "If the need should arise to raise it we will approach the United States authorities," he said, adding "but right now we didn't ask for any immediate cash additions."

[He was asked for the current Israeli view of Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1, 1982, peace plan calling for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. "We were listeners rather than talkers on this subject," he replied.]

In a Chicago Suburb, the Debate Changed Some Opinions but Not Votes



In Philadelphia on Monday, Walter F. Mondale gave the thumbs-up sign. Page 3.

By Martin Schram
New York Times Service
HANOVER PARK, Illinois — President Ronald Reagan's grip on the electorate loosened but was not lost during Sunday's presidential debate, judging from the reactions of 15 middle-class voters who watched the debate in this Chicago suburb.

The viewers found new doubts about their leader and new virtues in his opponent, Walter F. Mondale, but the changes were not the sort that would show up in a quick post-debate poll. No votes changed, but a lot of opinions shifted.

This was not a scientific sample of the country, but the differences in this group's comments before and after Sunday's debate are revealing. People who a week ago were unequivocally for Mr. Reagan said after Sunday's debate that they were probably still for him, but were troubled by some of the things he said and the sometimes faltering way in which he said them.

They voiced concerns for the first time about Mr. Reagan's age, his intentions toward trimming Social Security and Medicare, his ties to the Christian fundamentalist far right, his desire to outlaw abortion, his hope, according to Mr. Mondale, of packing the Supreme Court with Moral Majority-approved judges and the damage his record deficits might do to future generations.

A week ago, The Washington Post had shown this group a videotape of five days of television campaign news reports and commercials. Republicans and a number of Democrats in the group had come away impressed by Mr. Reagan's performance in the campaign and the economic gains he achieved.

Those economic gains are still paramount in the minds of the pro-Reagan people in the group, but the now-sizeable list of other concerns led them Sunday night to at least reconsider their early decision.

In a trial balloting just after the debate ended, and in a lengthy round-table discussion that followed, it was clear that those who had once leaned toward Mr. Mondale now had no doubts about their support of him, and those who once supported Mr. Reagan now were doing so despite new doubts.

"It was apparent that he was not as confident or sure of himself in this particular debate," said Sanford Johnson, a Republican who works in marketing

Pretoria Offers Reforms To End Crisis in Schools

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
PRETORIA — South African authorities announced reforms for the country's troubled schools Tuesday in what seemed an ambitious concession to students who have been boycotting classes in the thousands since May.

Army units, meanwhile, which have been helping police patrol black townships for four days, were reported to have withdrawn, but Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange said they would be deployed again "if it becomes necessary."

The plans for student representative councils — a principle demanded by the 150,000 pupils now staying away from classes — seemed limited since they do not alter the basic racial imbalances in South Africa's segregated educational system and appeared to envisage a role for student representatives as the policemen of their classrooms.

Six schools near Pretoria, closed since May, are to reopen Thursday and attendance figures will provide a critical first test of the authorities' plans. Student leaders have not so far commented on the new guidelines, which include a suggestion that representative councils assist "parents with the funeral arrangements of fellow students."

Several high school students have been among the 80 people said by the authorities to have died since unrest flared in black townships, mine compounds and campuses last month.

Gerrit Viljoen, the cabinet minister responsible for the education of 1.7 million black pupils outside South Africa's tribal homelands, said at a press conference that the government's intention in establishing the student councils next January was "to keep communication open no matter how critical the inputs might be. But we will not allow these bodies to be used for ulterior political purposes."

The guidelines issued Tuesday say student councils should act as representatives of fellow pupils and serve as channels of communication between students and staff. However, they also say the councils should "assist in maintaining order in the school in accordance with the approved school rules" and should "set a positive example of discipline, loyalty, respect, punctuality, academic thoroughness, morality, cooperation and active participation in school activities."

Among the functions they suggest for high school students, who in recent months have been increasingly politicized, are arranging tea parties with the staff, congratulating teachers on their birthdays, taking care of the principal's office and serving refreshments at official functions.

Are Americans Better Off Than They Were 4 Years Ago? Yes, Experts Say, but . . .

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In his debate with Walter F. Mondale on Sunday, President Ronald Reagan asked anew the question that served him well against President Jimmy Carter — whether the country was economically better off than four years earlier.

Barring "pockets of poverty that haven't caught up," Mr. Reagan concluded, "I think that most of the people in this country would say they are better off than they were four years ago."

Mr. Mondale gave his own answer: "If you're wealthy, you're better off. If you're middle income, you're about where you were, and if you're of moderate income, you're worse off. That's what the economists tell us."

Government statistics and experts' analyses indicate that, a month before the election, the overall economy is healthier than the one Mr. Carter left behind.

But the mainstream of the population, the middle class, has done little more than hold its own, and the general improvement obscures disparities and widening divisions between groups.

• The well-to-do and the very rich are clearly better off than they were in 1980, but the pockets of poverty Mr. Reagan cited have grown by six million Americans.

• The elderly, on average, have gained ground, but the young, especially those who joined the work force in their teens and early 20s, have fallen behind.

• Farmers, plagued by high interest rates and declines in both the value of their land and their sales abroad, have lost ground.

• Blacks in general have lost more ground than all other groups, in terms of both employment and income.

• The captains of industry have done better than their blue-collar laborers.

• Residents of older cities, particularly those of the aging industrial heartland, are doing worse than they were four years ago. Most regions, except the country's old industrial core, have gained ground, especially the West and the Eastern seaboard.

Quite apart from the statistics, Americans apparently believe that they are better off than in the waning days of 1980, when the country was absorbed in the Iranian hostage crisis and a spurt in oil prices the year before that contributed to the tyranny of inflation and rising interest rates.

A New York Times-CBS News Poll, taken in early August, disclosed that 55 percent of the respondents believed the country was better off than four years earlier, and that 54 percent thought they were better off themselves.

In addition, 72 percent of those who said they were better off described themselves as likely to vote for Mr. Reagan, while 58 percent of the minority, those who believed they were worse off, said they were inclined to vote for Mr. Mondale.

Those numbers doubly strengthen the president's prospects for re-election, because people who are well off tend to vote in greater proportions than those who have lost ground.

Public perceptions of the extent to which the nation might be better off in October 1984 than it was four years earlier can be skewed by the economy's bust-to-boom behavior that began at the end of 1982 and is now abating.

The economy grew at an annual rate of more than 10 percent early this year, but the 3-percent to 4-percent growth rate in place now is close to the pace of the last months of 1980. The inflation that has dogged every president since Lyndon B. Johnson has subsided substantially.

However, interest rates, while below their 20-percent peaks of 1980 and 1981, remain unusually high at nearly 12 percent for the banks' prime lending rates and 13 percent to 15 percent for home mortgages. Stock market prices are about 25 percent above the late-1980 level, representing an equivalent gain in the typical investor's portfolio, but the market has been lackluster all this year.

Total civilian unemployment stands at 7.4 percent, essentially where it was both when Mr. Reagan took office in 1981 and when Mr. Carter became president in 1977. The economy has added six million jobs since the 1981-82 recession but only 7.7 million since 1980 — just enough to keep pace with the expansion of the population and the labor force.

Unemployment among blacks, at 15.1 percent in September, and teen-agers, at 19.3 percent, has worsened since Mr. Reagan's election.

Women in general are still paid less than men, about 60 cents for each dollar a man receives, but they have become a permanent force in the work place. In the last recession, for the first time, their unemployment rate fell below that of men.

One rough guide to the change in the economy since 1980 is the politically incendiary "misery index," which combines the unemployment rate with the inflation rate. Mr. Carter used it against President Gerald R. Ford in the 1976 campaign, only to see it soar in his own tenure. Mr. Reagan then turned it on Mr. Carter. Today, the index stands at about 12, eight points below its level in 1980.

To Mr. Mondale and many orthodox economists, liberal and conservative, whatever comfort the better-off American may feel now could prove ephemeral.

In Mr. Reagan's \$175-billion federal budget deficit, triple Mr. Carter's in 1980, they see an orgy of tax cuts and government spending that explains much of the economy's ebullience. The deficit harbors a time bomb, they say, of sharply higher taxes or higher inflation, higher interest rates, a fall of the dollar and a harsh new recession.

Perhaps the real question, as Mr. Mondale said in the debate Sunday, should be, "Will our children be better off?"

In absolute numbers, the largest group of Americans who appear to be better off than in 1980 is the vast majority of the middle class, the roughly 30 million families with incomes from about \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Typically, their breadwinners are 35 or older — younger in the case of two-career families. They tend to own their homes, to hold full-time jobs and to escape the worst of the economy's recessionary drubblings.

Certainly, the bulk of the middle class has been behaving as though it is better off. For nearly two years, it has been saving little and shopping and borrowing at record levels, propelling one of the strongest economic recoveries in history.

MasterCard International reports that its 63 million cardholders, most of them middle class, are spending 30 percent to 34 percent more this year than last, and the Federal Reserve Board reports that, despite high interest rates, consumer installment borrowing is running far ahead of its level in the Carter years.

The optimism and lively spending of the middle class, however, seem to exceed its income gains since 1980. Various analyses point to dif-

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Thatcher Aide Denounces Scargill as Tories Meet

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

BRIGHTON, England — The Thatcher government launched its bitterest attack to date on the leader of Britain's striking coal miners, Arthur Scargill, as the governing Conservative Party began its annual conference Tuesday.

Peter Walker, the energy minister, denounced Mr. Scargill as "a Stalinist" who had robbed members of the National Union of Mineworkers of their right to vote on a strike, who had infiltrated and "totally dominated" the opposition Labor Party and who "advocates the economics of the madhouse."

"This strike has no possible industrial justification," Mr. Walker said, cheering audience. "This strike has little to do with the future of the coal industry. It has everything to do with a Marxist challenge to the roots of parliamentary democracy. It will not succeed."

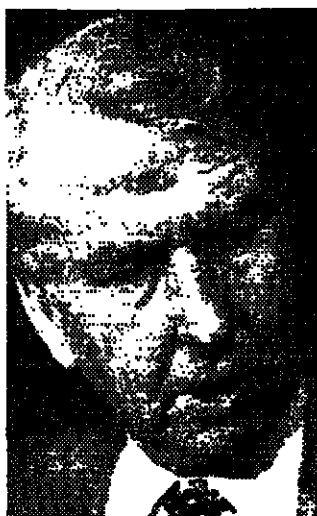
Mr. Scargill has refused to poll the membership of his union on the strike.

The energy minister's speech matched in tone those from rank-and-file Tories in debates on energy policy and law and order.

And it constituted a sharp rebuff to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, who warned Monday that the violence that has marked the strike and the despair caused by record unemployment threatened to transform the character of British life from "consensus to confrontation."

Dr. Runcie's intervention, which followed similar comments by other churchmen, was denounced by some Conservative members of Parliament. Michael Knowles, who represents a constituency in Nottinghamshire, where many miners have stayed on the job, said that the archbishop had "stabbed them in the back." Richard Hickmet, also from a mining region, said that "the bishops are living in cloud-cuckoo land."

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cabinet. Tory sources reported, is reluctant to engage in warfare with the church.

Mr. Walker dismissed the contention, made by clergymen and other critics of the government's policy, that without the helplessness generated by government economic policies, Mr. Scargill and his allies would have had little success with their tactics. Mr. Walker insisted that the government had made larger investments in the mines, had closed fewer and had made more generous pay and benefit offers to the miners than any postwar Labor government.

"The British people are facing a challenge to our whole way of life," Mr. Walker said. "Arthur Scargill is interested only in conflict. He is well aware that he will never realize his Stalinist-Marxist dreams through the ballot box. But we will not forfeit our elected right to govern the country."

The speech had a special significance because Mr. Walker is the last remaining member of the party's "wet" or liberal wing in major office. He has often criticized Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies, calling for greater efforts to stimulate the economy, but Tuesday he took as hard a line as Mrs. Thatcher is expected to take in her speech closing the conference Friday.

Leon Brittan, the home secretary, joined in the attack on Mr. Scargill, accusing him of "using fear to fight freedom." He promised more central government money to help pay for police assigned to duty in connection with the strike.

The Conservatives might have been expected to arrive in Brighton in a buoyant mood. They have an eight-point lead over Labor in the opinion polls, an unassailable majority in the House of Commons and the benefit of a main opposition party that is widely thought to have done itself deep damage at its own conference in Blackpool last week.

But instead there was a mood of considerable unease.

Not only did they have the Runcie attack on their minds, but also a broadside from the Bow Group, a Tory think tank, which argued that the government had lost its momentum. Mrs. Thatcher dismissed that charge as "crackers" (crazy).

The fine print of the polls also contains some details worrying to Tory strategists. A survey by Market and Opinion Research International that put the party well ahead of Labor showed that 68 percent of Tory supporters thought that Mrs. Thatcher was doing a bad job in alleviating unemployment.

French Supermarket Chain Plans To Give Food to the Hungry Poor

Reuters

PARIS — The heads of France's largest supermarket chain, pointing to an increase in shoplifting due to hunger, are planning to provide free food for hungry people at their 500 stores.

Edouard Leclerc, who runs the Leclerc cut-rate supermarket chain with his son Michel, told the Paris newspaper Le Monde on Monday that anyone who was hungry should ask a hostess for food at one of his stores. Mr. Leclerc said he also planned to open cafeterias offering meals to the needy for less than 10 francs (\$1.67).

"I estimate there are currently 300,000 people without any resources in France," Mr. Leclerc said. "This is intolerable. A solution must be found to allow these people to eat."

Michel Leclerc said the decision to hand out free food had been motivated in part by an increase in shoplifting, often by people found to be simply hungry.

"We also agree with politicians on the need to do something for the 'new poor,'" he said. "We cannot multiply loaves and fishes and give them to the poor but we can try to help out."

'People's Banker' Is Held in Portugal On Fraud Charges

Reuters

LISBON — A 74-year-old grandmother known as Dona Branca, "the people's banker," was being held Tuesday on charges of fraud and criminal association in connection with her multimillion-dollar unofficial bank.

An examining magistrate denied bail after the arrest Monday of Maria Branca dos Santos, who made headlines in June with reports that she was offering clients 10 percent a month in interest, far above the official rate.

The Justice Ministry said 5 billion escudos (\$25 million) was circulating in her operation.

But Dona Branca's reputation for always paying on time crumbled when she suddenly left on vacation in midsummer, saying that she needed to reorganize. When she returned last month she paid only a handful of clients and closed her office.

Hundreds of customers have kept a vigil at her Lisbon apartment in the hope of being paid.

State television reported that she was being held to prevent her from leaving the country after it was discovered that she had booked a flight to Brazil later this month.

U.S. Presses Belgium to Reject Libyan Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

believe that it would be used to make SS-20 and SS-21 missiles.

After a tense standoff last summer, with the crated \$1.6-million machine sitting on an Antwerp dock while a Soviet freighter waited offshore and KGB agents watched around the clock, U.S. officials believed they had resolved the case by agreeing to pay Belgium \$680,000 not to export the machine. The

U.S. contribution was designed to allow the Belgian government to buy the machine for the Belgian Army.

Two weeks later, however, the Belgian cabinet licensed Pergard to sell the Soviet Union five other machines, which Belgian officials said were less sophisticated. U.S. officials, unconvinced by the argument, felt as if they had been "slapped in the face," one Pentagon official said.

Despite U.S. frustrations about both issues, U.S. officials do not want to strain the Atlantic alliance or the Belgian government too much. Unlike the Netherlands, Belgium is going ahead with its pledge to deploy U.S. nuclear cruise missiles next year.

The Libyan government has been shopping around Europe for a company or nation willing to build nuclear-energy facilities in Libya. U.S. officials said. The Belgian deal is the closest they have come so far.

Albert Carnesale, a nuclear-proliferation expert at Harvard University, said stories have circulated for years that Colonel Qadhafi was seeking to buy nuclear weapons or was working with Pakistan in their development. He said he had never seen evidence to support either story and that Libya was not close to being able to build such weapons. Belgian officials have said they

would build civilian reactors in Libya and supply technicians to monitor them during a "transition period." They have pointed out that Libya has signed international treaties pledging not to develop nuclear weapons, so that the facilities would be under international observation.

They also have said the proposed deal does not include any reprocessing technology, but U.S. officials said they were unsure about that point. A nuclear reactor cannot produce a nuclear weapon, but reprocessing spent fuel from that reactor is an important step in learning to build a nuclear bomb.

Mr. Carnesale said that even learning to handle radioactive materials could help a nation trying to build a bomb.

A Belgian official said that, with unemployment and budget deficits both running high, the \$1-billion deal would be hard to turn down. Officials of Belgonucleaire, which is partly government-owned, have been lobbying the cabinet intensively to agree.

"We have the technology to build nuclear bombs because every industrial nation has that capacity," the official said. "But we would not provide that technology to Libya."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Shuttle Communications Restored

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Scientists on Earth restored the computer memory of a data relay satellite, allowing the crew of the space shuttle Challenger to conduct an international press conference on Tuesday. The space agency also said that the satellite malfunction was caused by human error, not by cosmic rays as was originally reported.

In remarks to reporters in Houston and Australia, the shuttle's commander, Captain Robert L. Crippen, praised specialists for their work in ending the 14-hour blackout of communications that affected half of each 91-minute orbit of the globe.

The crew also reported that it had repaired the ship's air conditioning. Mr. Crippen said that the cabin temperature, which had risen to 90 degrees (32 degrees Celsius) on Monday, should be down to a normal 75 by Tuesday afternoon.

Afghan Valley Truce Bid Reported

NEW DELHI (UPI) — The Soviet Union is offering to negotiate a cease-fire with Ahmed Shah Massoud, an Afghan rebel leader, perhaps signifying a weakening grip on Afghanistan's strategic Panjshir valley, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

One diplomat said, "According to several reports, the Soviets offered to negotiate a cease-fire with Mr. Massoud, promising to withdraw from the valley on condition that the road between Hairatan and Kabul was not attacked by the rebels." The road from Hairatan, on the Soviet border, to the Afghan capital is the major route used to resupply Soviet forces.

In another development, a diplomat said that unconfirmed reports from "many sources" indicated that up to 70,000 Soviet troops, over and above the estimated permanent garrison of 105,000, may have entered Afghanistan recently to help seal the border with Pakistan.

AIDS May Be Transmitted by Saliva

NEW YORK (NYT) — New scientific evidence has raised the possibility that acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, may be transmissible through saliva. The evidence, based on human and animal studies, is suggestive in implicating saliva, and researchers said in interviews Monday that they are convinced the studies raise real public health concerns.

Dr. Robert C. Gallo, a leading AIDS researcher, said, "There is not yet clear-cut epidemiological evidence that the virus is transmitted by saliva to cause AIDS, yet this now has to be considered."

Dr. Murray Gardner, a California researcher, said, "It probably takes multiple exposures to contaminated saliva" to cause AIDS. "It probably will not occur overnight and probably will not result from a single drink or kiss. But with enough virus exposure you increase the chances of infection. Without a question, it is a public health matter of great concern," he added.

Lebanese Forces Elect New Leader

BEIRUT (UPI) — The Command Council of the Lebanese Forces, the powerful coalition of Christian militias, elected on Tuesday the nephew of President Amin Gemayel as its new commander, an announcement said.

Fuad Abu Nader, 28, a medical doctor and former chief of staff of the forces, replaces Fadi Frem, also a Gemayel relative. Mr. Frem led the Lebanese Forces since the September 1982 assassination of its founder and commander, President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Mr. Abu Nader, a moderate, was elected by an eight-man council consisting of two representatives each from the Phalangist party, the National Liberal Party, the Cedar's Guards, and the Tanzim.

British Defense Official Faces Trial

LONDON (WP) — A judge Tuesday ordered a senior official in the Defense Ministry to stand trial for allegedly leaking documents to a member of Parliament about the sinking in 1982 of the Argentine cruiser, General Belgrano, by a British submarine.

The prosecution said that the official, Clive Ponting, 38, did not breach national security but did breach the confidence expected of a civil servant and thus had violated the 1911 Official Secrets Act. That act permits no unauthorized disclosure, even if the material is not classified.

Tuesday's hearing, at which reporters were allowed, disclosed that Mr. Ponting had several times denied to police that he had anything to do with the leak. But later, after discussing it with his wife, he acknowledged photo-copying and sending two documents anonymously to a Labor Party parliamentarian, Tam Dalyell.

In a statement, Mr. Ponting said "I regret my action and any embarrassment it may have caused the department." But he added that "I did it because I believe ministers in this department are not prepared to answer questions from an MP on a matter of legitimate public interest to protect their own political positions." Opposition politicians have claimed that the government has been caught in an elaborate cover-up by trying to avoid acknowledging that it misled Parliament about the circumstances at the time of the sinking.

U.S. Assails Proposals for UNESCO

PARIS (NYT) — The United States expressed dissatisfaction Tuesday with proposals for improving the way UNESCO operates that were drawn up by a special 13-nation committee and said it will seek to strengthen them by making additional proposals of its own.

The U.S. delegate to UNESCO, Jean Gerard, told the organization's Executive Board that the so-called temporary committee, which was mandated to consider Western criticisms of UNESCO, had failed "to make the kind of far-reaching recommendations for which we saw most need" or to propose ways of ensuring that changes it does recommend get carried out.

As a result, Mr. Gerard said the United States will shortly propose additional detailed changes in several areas of UNESCO's operations to its 51-member Executive Board. The board is meeting here to examine U.S. and other Western complaints about the world body and consider changes in the way it promotes educational, cultural and scientific cooperation.

Flights Said Unaffected by Greek Ban

ANKARA (UPI) — The schedules of international commercial flights have been unaffected by the Greek closure of air corridor G-18 along the Greek-Turkish border in the Aegean Sea, airline representatives and tour operators in Istanbul said Tuesday. On Monday, the Greek government closed the corridor until midnight Tuesday, claiming that current NATO military maneuvers in the Aegean threaten commercial airline traffic.

"Traffic that normally flies at half throttle over G-18 is now flying full throttle between Istanbul and Athens north over Bulgaria or south over Rhodes," a tour operator said. "Flight times and connections are being maintained." Normal flight time between Istanbul and Athens is about one hour and 10 minutes.

Greece is refusing to take part in the maneuvers over a dispute with Turkey, a fellow NATO member, on the military status of the Greek island of Lemnos. Athens claimed Tuesday that a Turkish F-5 fighter had violated airspace in the corridor, thus justifying the closure.

For the Record

Britain formally protested to Baghdad Tuesday over the Iraqi air attack in the Gulf Monday on the Liberian-registered supertanker, World Knight. Seven of the ship's crew, including two British officers, died in the attack. (AP)

Three international flights took off Tuesday from Iceland in spite of a renewed blockade of the main airport at Keflavik by government workers in a worsening strike for higher wages. (Reuters)

At least six Pakistani Muslim leaders were detained early Tuesday in Karachi after an unauthorized rally to demand curbs on a minority sect's processions, police said. Five leaders of the majority Sunni sect and one from the minority Shites were held in case they made inflammatory speeches about sectarian clashes during a Shiite holy day Saturday, police said. (Reuters)

Two earthquakes wrecked 23 buildings and damaged more than 600 Tuesday in six villages in southwestern Greece, the state radio said. One woman was injured but no deaths were reported. (Reuters)

The leader of the American Indian Movement, Dennis Banks, 47, will be required to spend 14½ months in prison on his three-year sentence for taking part in a courthouse riot, but he might be allowed to serve the time outside of South Dakota, state officials said. His lawyer, William Kunstler, said he would appeal the ruling to the state Supreme Court within 30 days. (AP)

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El Salvador Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives to the talks, the broadcast said.

It urged that Mr. Duarte be accompanied by members of El Salvador's traditionally rightist-dominated armed forces high command, and that the talks be witnessed by observers.

[Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Aristides Cienfuegos, the chief Defense Ministry spokesman, said that the army would "respect and support" Mr. Duarte's initiative, United Press International reported.]

[And Archbishop Rivera y Damas praised Mr. Duarte's offer as "a very positive initiative. I believe this is what we have been asking for in generic form, and today we found it in concrete form," he said, adding that a meeting would be only the first step to ending the violence.]

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Both Camps See Debate As Boosting Mondale; Issue of Age Is Raised

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Walter F. Mondale has declared that the presidential campaign is "a brand-new race" following his debate with President Ronald Reagan, and thousands of cheering New Yorkers and Democratic leaders appeared to agree.
Mr. Reagan's re-election team, on the other hand, was driven to the defensive Monday as politicians from both parties agreed that the president's lackluster debate performance would allow Mr. Mondale to gain favor with the public.
And for the first time in recent months, Mr. Reagan's age, 73, was mentioned as a potential issue in the campaign.
Mr. Mondale's reception in New York appeared to reflect his campaign's renewed hope and confidence. Exuberant spectators stood six and eight deep along 5th Avenue as an ebullient Mr. Mondale marched in the annual Columbus Day parade with his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York.



DANCING IN THE STREETS — Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic nominee for vice president, and Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York rode some high-stepping as they followed a mounted unit during New York City's annual Columbus Day parade Monday.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York said it was not only the largest crowd in the history of the parade, but the most enthusiastic.
"You can get a crowd out like this, but you can't make it behave like this," he said.
There was only jubilation among the Democrats who greeted Mr. Mondale. "Last night we watched the election turn around," Mayor Edward I. Koch said at a crowded rally in a Manhattan hotel.
Ms. Ferraro, introducing the presidential candidate at the rally, boomed out, "In this corner, at a feisty 170 pounds, the new heavyweight debater of the world, Fighting Fritz Mondale!"
"Today we have a brand new

race," Mr. Mondale told the audience. "Today everything is different. Millions of Americans now know what's at stake, and it's a solid and decent future for our country which is at issue in the 1984 election."
Top officials in the Mondale campaign pressed their contention that Sunday's debate marked a turning point in the campaign.
Every overnight poll taken, except one by Mr. Reagan's campaign, showed Mr. Mondale as the winner. None showed any movement in voter intentions yet, however, but Mr. Mondale's campaign manager, Robert G. Beckel, predicted that Mr. Mondale would start closing the gap within days.
Politicians from both parties cautioned that Mr. Mondale's strong showing merely provided an opportunity that he still must exploit.
Mr. Reagan's pollster, Richard B. Wirthlin, acknowledged that the president's lead of 18 percentage points in campaign polls could slip to 12 or 13 points by week's end.
The Reagan camp's analysis of the president's performance in the debate could be seen in the fact that a corps of ranking Reagan aides made themselves accessible to reporters throughout Monday at a rate rarely seen in the previous four years.
Their common mission of political damage control was evident as they all talked of Mr. Mondale's failure to "score a knockout," as the president's spokesman, Larry Speakes, put it.
Other officials also minimized the debate's long-term effect.
"Mondale did all right in a skirmish," said one Republican strategist. "But he still has a 20-point deficit to make up and I still don't see how he gets 270 electoral votes even if he wins states he should like New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Rhode Island."
In a reversal of a campaign trend, the polls indicated that Mr. Mondale won the debate primarily on his style and personality, whereas Mr. Reagan won on the issues.
Peter D. Hart, Mr. Mondale's pollster, said that respondents saw him as "clear, straightforward, at ease, in command, realistic, sincere." By contrast, he said, Mr. Reagan was seen as "hesitant, nervous, confused, incoherent, lacking confidence, evasive."
Some Democrats contended that Mr. Reagan's performance made his age an issue, and some Republicans privately worried that they were right.
Representative Tony Coelho of

Cuba's Defense Moves Puzzling to Diplomats Preparations Against a U.S. Invasion Seen Raising Apprehension on Island

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service
HAVANA — In the last two months the Cuban government has been conducting large-scale evacuation and combat drills in anticipation, it says, of an attack by the United States.
The government also says people at factories, hospitals and schools across the island have been building bomb shelters and digging trenches.
"We have never felt so threatened," José Raúl Viera Linares, the acting foreign minister, said in an interview.
In Washington, a State Department spokesman said, "We don't plan on invading Cuba, period." He added that he could not explain why the Cubans were preparing for an American invasion.
In response to questions about the concerns expressed by Cubans, John A. Fersch, head of the U.S. Interest Section in Havana and the senior U.S. official in Cuba, said there had been no change in U.S. policy in Cuba in recent months.
"Ergo, we find nothing in our actions and policies that explains the increase in Cuban defense measures," he said.
Mr. Fersch said the latest developments presented a sharp contrast to President Fidel Castro's annual state of the nation speech in July, in which the Cuban leader had limited criticism of the United States and seemed to be appealing for better relations between the two countries. Mr. Castro gave no indication then that he thought an attack was in the making.
Foreign diplomats here say they have been puzzling over what might lie behind the dramatic increase in Cuba's defense measures.
For more than 20 years, Mr. Castro has been warning his people to be ready for an attack by the United States. But many have regarded these warnings mainly as political rhetoric aimed at improving morale and diverting attention from shortages and other hardships of the Cuban revolution.
Cuban officials denied that they were orchestrating a nationwide drama intended to portray President Ronald Reagan as a threat to world peace and thus to influence the U.S. election. They also denied that the preparations might be intended to provide a pretext for withdrawing Cuban troops from Africa on the contention that they were needed for home defense.
Some diplomats said in interviews that they sensed that Cuba was now sincerely concerned that an attack was in the offing.



Cuban children pause while digging a schoolyard trench.

their blocks to assist the militia in defending the area.
Cuban government officials declined, on the ground of national security, repeated requests to visit bomb shelters. Several people, including government officials and civilians, described in some detail shelters that had been built or that were under construction.
In Havana, they said, many basements have been designated as shelters. In the suburbs and the countryside, they said, prefabricated concrete shelters, capable of holding up to 200 people each, have been placed four or five feet underground.
Mr. Viera and other government officials said Cuba had been increasing its defense measures partly because it believes that Mr. Reagan is likely to win the November election and would then be able to take military action against Cuba with somewhat less regard for American public opinion.

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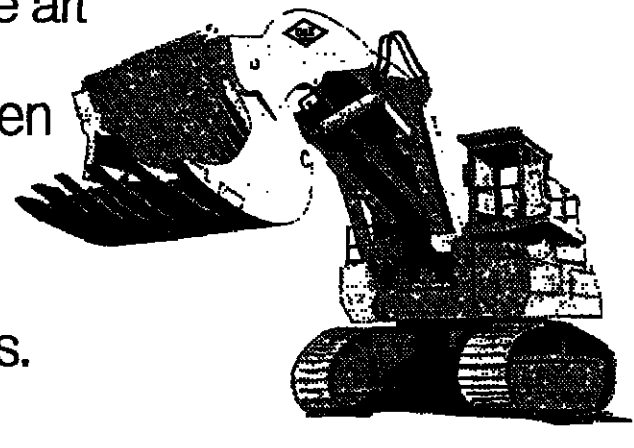
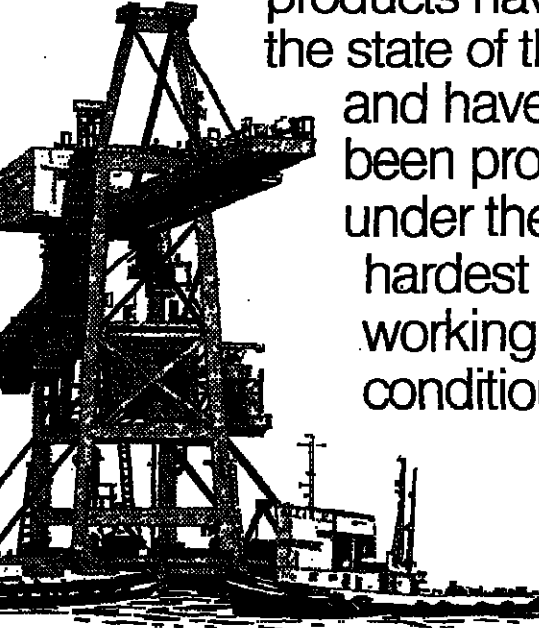
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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If Words Have Meaning...

Jonathan Solomon, a stand-up comedian, was talking politics last summer and asked his Manhattan audience, "What do you think when you hear 'Mondale'? Do you think president? No. You think homeroom teacher."

For weeks, that seemed just right. Walter Mondale sounded like the model Calvinist candidate: buttoned-up, moral, serious to the point of sour. Electricity? Charisma? The Charismatic Norwegian, someone called him. President Reagan was dazzling the public with one packaged political pageant after another, yet to Mr. Mondale, striving for some flash and flamboyance seemed almost sinful.

Then, from the start of the debate Sunday night, Walter Mondale did something surprising. He smiled... he acknowledged past error... he flashed some humor... and with a substantial show of civility, he repeatedly expressed respect for the president. Yet Mr. Reagan, the man who has raised political geniality to an art form, found it hard to respond in kind. This champion of debates — has he ever before lost one? — came off as nervous, defensive and unsmiling. The Democrats finally have something to cheer about.

Maybe not as much as wishful Mondale partisans now insist. Their candidate's widely applauded performance gave them a lift as the second chapter of the campaign begins. But there is no forgetting the first chapter, which began so dimly at a Labor Day parade through empty New York City streets, and ended with the polls showing a double-digit disaster for the challenger.

There was one sure loser Sunday: the format. It should persuade both candidates that they are their own best interrogators. The most flogging moments came when they addressed each other directly. The most labored came when the camera turned to the three reporters who asked the questions. Just choosing them turned out to be an ordeal, and the interrogation was, in any case, windy; opening questions averaged 95 words.

Had the candidates been left to establish their own priorities, they would likely have lingered less on matters of personal belief such

as churchgoing and abortion and more on presidential issues such as protectionism and the feminization of poverty.

Even when they did get to larger issues, some answers were simplistic. Mr. Mondale insisted that cheap foreign imports have cost America three million jobs. He is probably right, but he did not take into account that the strong dollar simultaneously brings some benefit to the economy. It makes everything Americans buy abroad cheaper, from tools to shopping trips to Paris, retarding inflation.

The president made an even more difficult demand on credibility. On the one hand, he has been saying that the infamous deficit would be far smaller if only Democrats in Congress had approved all the spending cuts he wants. On the other, he insisted Sunday, his administration stoutly supports the poor.

In truth, the only reason the administration is spending even as much as it is on social programs is that Congress has forced it to do so. "If Congress had acted affirmatively on all the president's budget proposals, the increase in inequality... would have been even greater.... The proposed benefit reductions were more than twice as large." So concludes the non-partisan Urban Institute in a detailed examination of "The Reagan Record."

Mr. Reagan cited the food stamp program as an example of spending more. In fact, it cost about \$11.5 billion this year. Had the president not cut it, spending would now be about \$13.5 billion; and food costs 20 percent more than in 1981. Had Mr. Reagan made all the cuts he wanted, spending would have dropped to about \$7 billion. And if he now followed the recommendations of the Grace Commission, as he suggested Sunday, \$2 billion more would have to be cut.

The president may wish to take credit among some voters for cutting social spending and thus reducing the deficit. Or he may wish to take credit among other voters for not cutting social spending and thus preserving the social safety net. If words have meaning, he cannot have credit for both.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Full of Hope and Promise

In 1917, an American writer named Willard Price left Genoa in the steerage class of a White Star liner with 500 Italians who were emigrating to the United States. "Italians are industrious, good-natured, very affectionate toward children, courteous and polite... generous and self-sacrificing," he wrote of his companions on the ship, adding that "dense ignorance... sentences [them] to... the drudgery of unskilled labor." He went on to speculate about their future in America: "The second generation goes to school.... Out of this class emerges a third generation.... The Italians of the third generation crowd into the professions and we have Italian teachers, doctors, architects, lawyers and judges."

Two generations later, it is apparent that the only flaw in Mr. Price's vision was insufficient detail. Besides lawyers and judges, a woman of Italian ancestry is the first of her sex to run

for vice president on a major party ticket. A New York governor of Italian descent is seriously mentioned as a future presidential candidate. A businessman of Italian heritage, Lee Iacocca, having led the Chrysler Corp. out of the valley of liquidation, directs the reconstruction of the Statue of Liberty and the rehabilitation of Ellis Island as a monument to immigration. Italian-Americans have distinguished themselves as university presidents, inventors, artists, athletes, scholars. They taught America to appreciate Italian cooking, art, literature, fashion, movies, zest for life.

Mr. Price closed his report on his voyage with a sentence as appropriate this past Monday — Columbus Day 1984 — as it was 67 years ago: "It would be well if every phase of the life of America were as full of hope and promise as is the spirit of the stevedore."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Scoring the Debate: In Europe...

While it is highly unlikely that President Reagan's lead will be cut dramatically by this one encounter, Mr. Mondale did succeed in reinvigorating his candidacy. He proved that he is still a serious opponent, he reinvigorated his fellow Democrats, he regained lost momentum. It was the return of the "Fighting Fritz."

—Michel Faure in *Libération* (Paris).

Mr. Reagan could lose the debates and still win the election. [But] Mr. Mondale has at least managed to make Americans take notice of him and to leave behind a self-confident and unaffected image. This has served Mr. Mondale without damaging Mr. Reagan.

—Leo Wieland in *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

Ronald Reagan is not a great debater. He is only at ease in front of a teleprompter. But then Walter Mondale was not expected to be so relaxed, so smiling, so aggressive and so able to counter his adversary's arguments. Will this debate change anything? Who can say?

—Jean Pochet in *Le Soir* (Brussels).

The surprising thing is that anyone should be in the least surprised. Walter Mondale is a bright, diligent, professional politician who has spent much of the last nine months debating on television. Ronald Reagan is an old, ostentatiously laid back president who has

spent most of the last three years avoiding debating anything with anybody in public. So it was pretty predictable, in Louisville on Sunday, that Mr. Mondale would seem crisp and shrewd and combative whilst Ronald Reagan was woolly and wooden.

—The Guardian (London).

—The Atlanta Journal.

Neither candidate embarrassed himself, and if there was a victory on either part, it was a close one. But a contender trailing as badly as Mr. Mondale needs more than just a close victory — much more.

—The Deseret News (Salt Lake City).

Sunday's debate was worth all the buildup it received. If the lively, informative probing is duplicated in the session on defense and foreign affairs Oct. 21 and by the vice presidential nominees Thursday, Americans will be in better shape to make an informed choice.

—The St. Paul (Minnesota) Dispatch.

FROM OUR OCT. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: America's German Heritage

BERLIN — How the people of the United States should have adopted the German language instead of the English language is told by Baron von Strantz, a member of the Pan-German party. The Baron makes interesting "revelations" in the "Tägliche Rundschau." He ascertains that Frederick Mühlenberg, who was the first Speaker of the (U.S.) House of Representatives, was of German extraction. Mühlenberg had it in his power to decide whether German or English should be the official language of the United States. Mühlenberg, however, seems to have forgotten his duty, for he made it possible for the English language to get the best of the situation. "Today," he says, "although England dominates North America nominally, Germany accomplishes this in reality, for there are 30 million people in the United States of German origin."

1934: King Alexander Is Assassinated

MARSEILLE — The state entry of King Alexander of Yugoslavia into France [on Oct. 9] was brought to a tragic end 10 minutes after he had set foot on land by an assassin's bullet, which mortally wounded the Sovereign and Louis Barthou, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was riding at the King's side. The King was struck by two bullets, fired at short range by the assassin from the running board. The assassin, identified as Petrus Kalemén, a Croat merchant, was cut down by a sniper in the hands of a colonel in charge of the official escort. Police are working on the theory that Kalemén was a member of an anarchist band. This was somewhat borne out by the fact that a tattoo mark was found on Kalemén's arm indicating he was a member of a Macedonian comitadj club, which may have designated the Yugoslav Monarch for death.

The Great Communicator Bungles His Lines

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — "Good morning, Mr. President, this is your wake-up call. The time is October 10 and the temperature is colder than you think."

Not a lot colder. Even when a candidate loses a debate as decisively as Mr. Reagan did, most of his supporters do not see it that way.

But the morning after — and for the Reagan campaign it should have felt like a morning after, throbbing at the temples — there was Ed Rollins, Mr. Reagan's campaign director, gamely saying: Well, Mondale had all those debates with Democratic rivals and therefore, having had more practice....

Ring Lardner, call your office: Alibi like has wandered off your pages and into politics.

The point is not that Mr. Mondale was sharper but that Mr. Reagan was ragged. It was probably the raggedness of excessive discipline, compounded with a kind of discipline. He was worst when he should have been best, in the closing statement. He did not do what he was supposed to do. He started to, when he said: Four years ago I asked if you were better off than you were four years earlier. Now I ask, is America better off....

Then he lost the thread of what I am told was a splendid and well-thought-out statement. He looked uncomfortable, the way a natural performer does when not doing what comes naturally.

He seems to have passively accepted the discipline of elaborate preparation — but to have neglected a harder discipline. His discipline is in not sitting through the mountain of numbers and other mental debris shoveled at him by advisers who live by the shovel. He has not decided what he wants to communicate.

This is Mr. Reagan's fifth full-scale campaign. He ran for governor of California twice, then he ran

against Gerald Ford in 1976 and against Jimmy Carter in 1980. Only in 1970, when seeking re-election as governor, he ran against an incumbent; he ran against an underdog, erratic opponent (Jesse Unruh), yet his 1966 majority was halved.

There is no reason why an incumbent cannot play offense, defining the future. But Mr. Reagan is not doing that. He is an intuitive professional allowing himself to be flummoxed by nervous amateurs.

He has been campaigning the way some college basketball teams play when they have a big lead. They dribble around in circles, stalling to kill the clock.

This can be an effective tactic.

But it is barely basketball. And teams that do it often lose their rhythm and their competitive edge. Sometimes they lose their leads.

The question today is: Where is the rest of President Reagan? Where is the "I-paid-for-this-microphone" Reagan of 1980, getting out from under the tentative Reagan who, listening to his instincts, kicked away the Iowa caucuses?

Suppose you had not seen the debate and someone told you that one candidate tellingly quoted an anecdote from Will Rogers, and challenged America to be greater than it is — came close to speaking of a City on a Hill. The other candi-

date recited a blizzard of dusty economic data and did so to support a backward-looking recitation about material gains. Would you have guessed that Mr. Mondale did the former, Mr. Reagan the latter?

Candidates use debates to solve problems. Mr. Reagan went to Louisville so far ahead that his only problem was to prevent Mr. Mondale from solving his own problem. Mr. Mondale's problem was to get people to take him seriously. He did that. Mr. Reagan remains closer than Mr. Mondale to the voters, so he left Louisville with a big lead — something like being ahead two games to none in a best-of-five baseball series. Ronald Reagan, call the Chicago Cubs office.

Washington Post Writers Group.



A French Debate: What Voice for the Small Parties?

By William Pfaff

France, the United States, Britain and the other countries where winner takes all in elections.

Groups that haven't a prayer of representation in a majoritarian voting system do make their opinions heard when voting is by proportional representation. This is a consideration of weight; when serious minorities are deprived of the chance to make their views felt, the result can

be alienating, and itself politically destabilizing.

That argument was the justification for the French Socialist election promise. There was calculation in it too, since the Socialists, and the left as a whole, have nearly always been a minority in France, but a very large one, constantly frustrated by the winner-takes-all system. Under proportional representation, they would be sure of a solid place in future parliaments, and the chance to enter governing coalitions, no matter what the overall outcome.

West Germany offers a sensible model by which a part of the parliament is elected by constituency vote and the rest is named from national party lists based on the party's share in the vote. A small party can have a

place in parliament even if it cannot win an individual constituency.

To change the French system, even on so persuasive a model, is nonetheless to take on a sizable responsibility, given the lesson taught by institutional changes in France's recent history. The Third and Fourth Republics were surely no less rich in public talent and intelligence than the Fifth, and there probably was as

The outcome will determine whether the French political system continues to provide the remarkable stability of the last two decades, or whether a significant step is taken backward.

much popular agreement on basic national issues as there is today, yet the society was blocked, constantly frustrated by the conflict of forces within a parliament that possessed supreme power. The Fifth Republic dramatically changed that by installing the winner-takes-all electoral system and creating a presidency with vast independent powers, directing a government of the president's — not the parliament's — nomination.

The Socialists are also reacting to poll evidence that they will lose the next parliamentary election, set for 1986. President François Mitterrand's term will continue for two years after that. This poses a problem debated and dreaded since the start of the Fifth Republic. What happens when president and parliament are at

odds? If the new parliament were elected by proportional representation, the Socialists reason, Mr. Mitterrand's room to maneuver would vastly be enlarged. It is a Fourth Republic solution to the Fifth Republic's problem.

That problem may be much exaggerated in French discussion. It is a problem that is inherent in any presidential system of government. A hostile parliament would certainly make life difficult for Mr. Mitterrand in 1986, but parliament in the French system is weak, weaker than in any other major democracy. The government is not chosen from its members; the president is not responsible to it; he dissolves it if he wishes (no more than once a year), and on certain issues he can override it by calling referendums. The president has reserved powers in foreign policy, diplomacy, security, European affairs — all those matters which make up "national" policy as opposed to domestic affairs.

There is an American witicism that says: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." There is a good deal of wisdom in this. France's government has been working very well for a quarter-century; it might be prudent to leave well enough alone. Moreover, who can say the Socialists are sure to lose in 1986? Perhaps they do not need proportional representation to survive that vote. They have an attractive new prime minister, new policies, and the opposition remains divided. They might even win the next election. A lot can change in 28 months.

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In NATO, Allies Crowd Under an Unusable Umbrella

By John C. Ausland

This is the second of two articles.

OSLO — When Pentagon officials turned their attention to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam, what they found was disquieting. The Warsaw Pact military buildup that began in the early 1960s was moving right along, while NATO's force posture had deteriorated.

The U.S. Air Force was the first out of the starting gate. It initiated a program that now could provide for the deployment of 1,200 to 1,500 fighter aircraft to Western Europe in a crisis. The program provides for a number of "co-located operating bases" prepared to receive American air squadrons.

This requires the negotiation of detailed agreements with the host countries, to be followed by the prepositioning of ammunition and sufficient stocks of spare parts to permit the U.S. aircraft to operate for at least seven days in combat.

The U.S. Army rejuvenated a plan to preposition equipment for American divisions in Western Europe, a program known by the awkward acronym POMCUS. Under this plan, American soldiers would be flown across the Atlantic and then matched with heavy equipment already there. The program dates from the 1960s, but in the 1970s its goal was increased, calling for the positioning of supplies to equip six divisions.

Meanwhile, as a result of a U.S.-Norwegian study, the Pentagon had recognized that the defense of northern Norway was essential to the control of the North Atlantic. So U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown acceded to a Norwegian proposal to preposition ammunition and heavy equipment for a brigade of U.S. Marines in central Norway.

Into the midst of these programs stepped Robert Komer, known both by admirers and detractors as "Blowtorch Bob." As Harold Brown's adviser on NATO affairs, he launched, almost singlehandedly, what became known as the Long-Term Defense Program. When this was added to the alliance's regular five-year defense program, confusion resulted — but it added yeast to the dough. What at-

tracted most attention was a commitment by the nations of the alliance to increase their defense budgets by 3 percent each year, after inflation.

This renewed attention to conventional forces was paralleled by a growing concern in West Germany with one product of the Soviet nuclear buildup, the SS-20. This led to NATO's 1979 decision to deploy American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe beginning in 1983, unless an arms-control accord were reached first with Moscow. Some remnants of the alliance crisis that ensued remain, though our leaders assure us harmony has been restored.

One side effect of the missile debate was a new examination by NATO governments of the role of the U.S. nuclear stockpile in Western Europe. By the end of this decade this stockpile will have been cut from about 6,000 warheads to about 4,600, as obsolete missiles are removed. Many of the remaining missiles, however, are uncomfortably close to the front lines in the event of a conflict.

General Bernard Rogers, the Supreme Allied Commander for Europe, worked patiently with all this and finally emerged with a reasonably coherent plan. The U.S. Air Force, Army and Marine Corps programs were joined under an umbrella plan called the Rapid Reinforcement Program, which also covers reinforcements by other NATO nations.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Congress has been balking at Pentagon requests for funds needed in the reinforcement programs, because it is unhappy with the allied performance. It is impossible to say when the various reinforcement programs will be completed.

Barring some act of Soviet stupidity, there seems to be about as much chance of NATO achieving a credible conventional defense posture in this decade as there was in the 1930s and 1960s — for much the same reasons.

While West European leaders are not entirely comfortable with the threat to use nuclear weapons that they find even less attractive the prospect of asking voters for greatly increased military budgets. The risks of

International Herald Tribune.

Peres's Job Is Not in Washington

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Israel's new prime minister has come to the wrong place at the wrong time with the wrong plan.

Shimon Peres should not make a pilgrimage to Washington only three weeks after taking office. His job is in Israel. Mr. Peres can announce that he is not coming "as a beggar," and can tell interviewers that Israel intends to solve its economic problems by sacrifice at home, but his unseemly haste in running over to the United States says exactly the opposite. If he wants to send a signal of national self-confidence and resolute belittling, the White House is not the place from which to do it.

Nor is the timing right. One month before the U.S. election, Mr. Peres is eager to receive Mr. Peres to erase from voters' memories the sales of AWACS planes and enhanced F-15 armaments to the Saudis, and the double cross of the Camp David accords by his dictation of a settlement that would give back the territory lost by Jordan in 1967.

Like Andrei Gromyko before him, the Israeli leader probably figures he can gain some concession from a second-term Reagan by contributing to the expected Republican landslide. But many Americans, including important opposition legislators, resent such obvious intervention.

Finally, the Peres-Shamir team arrives with a half-baked plan. In its first weeks in office, the new government has given the Israeli position the equivalent of a brick slap in the face: a modest shekel devaluation, dire talk of budget cuts and a ban on the importation of luxuries-cum-necessities from chocolates to television sets and autos.

That is a useful sinner-upper, but not a serious plan to stop the doubling of prices every two months, or a way to stop the hemorrhage of reserves that happens when a government's budget exceeds the nation's gross national product.

Israel is not on the brink of bankruptcy. Its foreign debt is in friendly hands, and much of that debt is a result of the loan-purchase of U.S. arms needed to rebuild Israel's armed forces after the surprise attack by Egypt on Yom Kippur in 1973.

But emergency action is required to engage the new enemy at the gates. A really stupid idea — indexation of prices, wages and savings — seemingly eased the pain of inflation, concealing from the public the savages being done to the nation. At the same time, political campaign ran rampant, and budgets exploded to meet the demands of a nation too fearful of unemployment.

Now the paper must be paid and all Israelis will have to do the paying. The unity government seems headed toward wage-price controls, import restrictions, heavier taxes. That is the classic mistake of hyperinflationary governments. George Shultz and Herbert Stein, to whom Israelis now turn for guidance, learned the lesson about the folly of controls in the Nixon administration. I wrote Richard Nixon's wrong-headed, tear-charged speech on wage-price controls at Camp David in 1971, and still feel guilty about it.

The way out of the mess is through less government domination of the economy, not more. Israel desperately needs more capitalism and less socialism. Budget-clashing is the answer, not the vague promise of a \$1 billion loan next year, but the shunting down this year of bureaucratic that would otherwise spend \$2 billion.

And that is only the beginning. Export subsidies should be abolished and the shekel devalued by a fourth; commodity subsidies should be ended and the poor supported by direct grants; the government should own the hundreds of corporations it owns.

Israeli labor must lift its productivity to the high levels achieved during the growth decades.

Mr. Peres and Yitzhak Shamir must get the word "control" out of their heads and get the word "initiative" in. They should go to their people with a message of universal pain: Inflation must be ended, the present inflation and coming recession felt by all. They should accompany their exhortations with an amnesty on undeclared assets, to begin to bring the underground economy up to where it can help the entire nation.

Yes, it is easy to sit here — in a country with its own deficit going wild, with its own government share of the GNP creeping up — and stentily counsel austerity to an ally that must spend every third dollar for defense and bear a unique burden of feeding poor immigrants.

But the present danger to Israel is economic decay followed by political vandalism. Mr. Peres should quickly shake hands all around and then go home and get to work. American investment will flow massively, and defense aid impressively, when the unfettered enterprisers of Israel provide a light to the world.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Arguments in Favor

The report on the British Labor Party's decision to pursue a policy of unilateral disarmament ("Labor Party in Britain Backs Policy of Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament," Oct. 4) is startling to the extent that it reveals your bias on the issue. After stating that the policy was "overwhelmingly endorsed" by the party,

Michael Getler goes on to report on the arguments advanced in opposition to it by James Callaghan, Denis Healey and Peter Shore. While the arguments in favor of the policy seem to have impressed all but a tiny minority of the delegates, Mr. Getler seems to feel that they don't deserve mention.

MICHAEL COX, Paris.

A Question of Morale

Regarding the series "A World of Drugs" (Sept. 18-20) by Joel Brinkley and Alan Riding:

The U.S. Congress is missing the point of drug control when it advocates reducing foreign aid to drug-producing countries. These countries

do not force their drugs upon America. Money is forced upon them to produce those drugs for use in the United States. The solution? Don't punish the merchants, reduce the number of buyers.

Drug-taking involves cynicism. It is a response to the feeling that government is vague and dreamlike. Promises evaporate. Weapons of war are called peacekeepers.

A good leader could change this. A Congress we could trust could change this. It's a question of morale.

FRANK L. GROSSMANN, Hawaii, Kuwaii.

Embassy Protection

How extraordinary that people who live in Lebanon where such a lot

of crusading went on, where so many ruins of fortified castles remain, never noticed that the only way not to let the enemy in was by making using of a simple drawbridge. Surely that would be worth any steel gate to protect the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

SUSIE LIPPENS, Knokke-Heist, Belgium.

The Priestly Duties

Priests should not meddle in politics ("Cardinal Urges Expanded Protest Against Marcos," Oct. 3). They should be men of peace whose duty is to mend and to heal and not act patriotic or nationalistic.

SUKHUM PHONGSATHORN, Bangkok.

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Honduras Complains of U.S. Reaction To Overtures

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The foreign minister of Honduras has said that his government was seeking to redefine its relationship with the United States to de-emphasize military ties and was not satisfied with the Reagan administration's reaction.

"We want a more independent relationship on security issues and more assistance in helping build our economy and strengthening our democratic system," the official, Edgardo Paz Barmín, said in an interview Monday. He was in New York to attend the General Assembly session of the United Nations.

"My government has grown impatient with the lack of a concrete response from the United States," he added.

Mr. Paz said Honduras had formally asked the United States at the end of July to appoint a high-level commission to discuss changes in the relationship between the two countries. He said that the Reagan administration had resisted the suggestion, although he said senior U.S. officials, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, had told him the administration was willing to talk about increasing economic aid.

State Department officials said they were surprised by Mr. Paz's comments. They said that representatives of the United States and Honduras talked often and that although the administration had not set up a special commission, it had no objection to exploring possible changes.

Honduras has taken several steps recently to distance itself from the United States on security issues, including the announcement last month that it would no longer permit the training of Salvadoran troops at a regional military center in Honduras that is operated by the United States.

Mr. Paz's comments were the most forceful statement of Honduran concerns since relations with Washington began to chill after General Gustavo Alvarez Martínez, the commander of the Honduran military and an advocate of close ties to the United States, was ousted by fellow officers in March.

Until the recent cooling in relations, Honduras was the principal base for U.S. military activities in Central America, including large-scale exercises.

In Panama, 'Zonians' React Bitterly as Their Way of Life Is Phased Out

By William R. Long

Los Angeles Times Service
BALBOA, Panama — The commissary behind the Balboa High School football field, which dispensed brand-name Americana with the abundance and variety of a U.S. supermarket, closed last week. American employees of the Panama Canal had lost another vital part of their collective identity.

It was not the first such loss. A peculiarly American way of life is slipping away in bitterness, anxiety and nostalgia.

When Balboa was part of the Panama Canal Zone, before Panama assumed control in October 1979 under the Panama Canal treaties, it was a model American community in a tropical park of palms and carefully trimmed lawns.

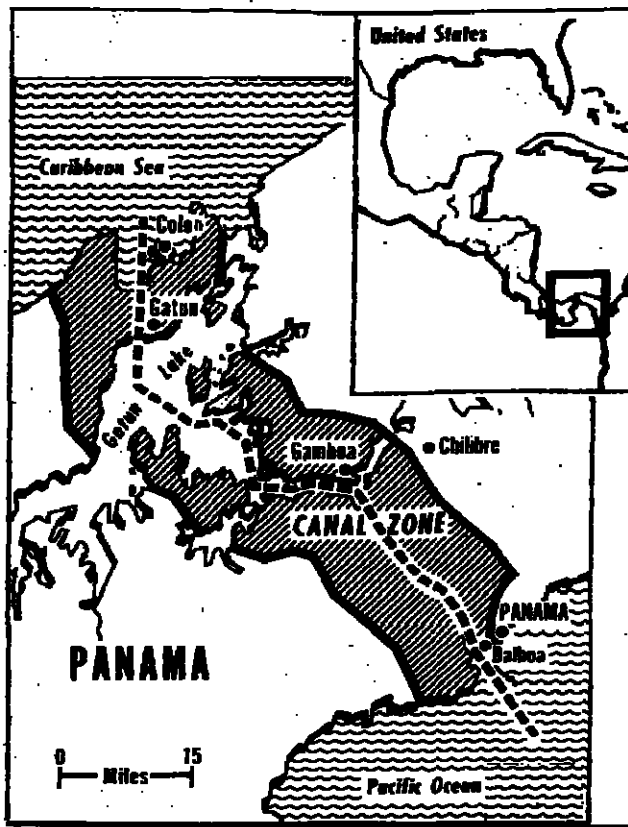
In those days, "Zonians" took pride in being part of a momentous American enterprise: moving ships from one ocean to another through a man-made shortcut that is a marvel of engineering.

In turn, the U.S. government's Panama Canal Co. helped its employees maintain a lifestyle comparable to that in a prosperous company town in the United States.

Zonians mailed letters and packages at U.S. post offices, argued with U.S. policemen about traffic tickets, and paid their fines in U.S. courts with U.S. currency.

They had American schools and clubs, sports leagues and churches, banks and bars and commissaries providing low-priced consumer goods made in the United States.

Many Americans ventured out of the Canal Zone only every other year, on house leave. Some made occasional, more exotic journeys across Fourth of July Avenue into Panama City.



Former boundaries of the Canal Zone, which Panama took over in 1979 from the United States under new treaties.

"It was a kind of dream world; you felt almost detached from reality," said the Reverend Clarence McConkey, pastor of Balboa Union Church. "We were taken care of, almost from the cradle to the grave."

With change has come insecurity and nostalgia.

"Oh, Lord," Mr. McConkey said. "That's all you hear: 'I remember,' 'I remember.'"

His church recently opened a counseling service to help people deal with the problems of change. Tension is "sharp as a razor" in the U.S. community, he said. "Family life is suffering very badly here."

Since 1979, the number of American employees of the canal has dropped from 3,200 to 1,500. An affirmative action employment and training program has been undertaken to give Panamanians progressively more jobs on the canal.

The American schools and Gor-

gas Hospital have been transferred to the U.S. Defense Department, which operates several military bases along the canal.

The U.S. Post Office in Balboa became a Panamanian post office and the canal company commissary was taken over by the U.S. Defense Department, though American canal employees were given temporary privileges. Now even that is over.

Two and a half years after the treaties went into effect, Panamanian police replaced U.S. police in what had been the Canal Zone.

The treaties' goal is to phase Americans out of the canal operation by the year 2000. U.S. military bases are to be out of Panama by then.

Among those who feel the loss most keenly are the canal pilots, highly trained technicians who guide the ships through the canal's intricate system of locks and channels. The 229 pilots, now including 17 Panamanians, are the stars of the show. They are paid from \$40,000 to \$90,000 a year.

Malcolm Stone, 47, a pilot who has been working for the canal for 13 years, said he has seen a steady erosion in lifestyle and working conditions.

"All these years it has been a continual take-away," he said. Maintenance of the canal area, he said, has deteriorated noticeably since Panama took over in 1979.

For about 550 American teachers, hospital personnel, postal workers and others who were transferred to the Defense Department, the changes have been especially jarring. Under the treaty, they had to move out of canal company houses and apartments and into U.S. military housing.

When the treaties were drafted, it was expected that U.S. military personnel in Panama would be sharply reduced by 1984, but because of U.S. activity in other Central American countries, the armed forces have maintained a strong presence here. The resulting shortage of military housing has meant

that most people moving out of canal company houses have ended up in poorer accommodations.

Before this year's changes, the canal administration had been worried about a possible exodus of American employees, jeopardizing the operation of the canal and the training of Panamanian workers.

U.S. managers had hoped to give a generous cost-of-living adjust-

ment to American employees to sweeten the loss of commissary and other privileges. But Panama objected that the money would have to come out of canal revenues and that it would not be fair to Panamanian employees.

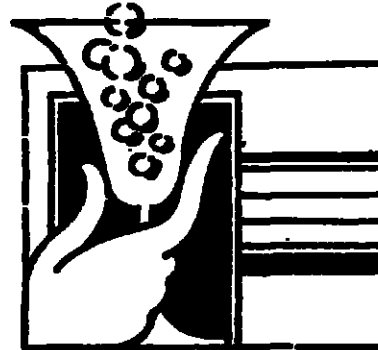
So the American employees were given an "equity package," despite opposition from the four Panamanian members on the nine-member

canal board of directors, that includes rent-free housing, free electricity and a free family trip to the United States annually.

Despite the subsidies, Mr. Stone, the canal pilot, finds it painful to watch what he considered his homeland slipping away.

"Sure it was part of America," Mr. Stone said. "We're Americans."

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Bishops in Peru Back Vatican Stand Opposing Theology of Liberation

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Peru's Roman Catholic bishops strongly support the Vatican policy against the "liberation theology," the country's episcopal conference announced Tuesday.

Bishop Augusto Vargas Alzamora, secretary-general of the conference, said in a statement issued here that the Peruvian bishops would issue a formal declaration to that effect in Lima in a few days.

The statement was released by the Vatican on the eve of Pope John Paul II's departure for a 70-hour trip to Spain, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

The centerpiece of the trip will be an address Thursday in Santo Domingo to the bishops of Latin America, who have been sharply

divided over liberation theology, which advocates the need for sometimes revolutionary social change to end injustices.

Forty-four of Peru's bishops held a series of meetings with the pope and his top aides last week.

The pontiff told them that the church should continue to champion the cause of the poor but should avoid "ideological temptations" in espousing non-Christian ideas.

Bishop Vargas Alzamora's statement said the Peruvian bishops would endorse a major Vatican document issued by the Congregation of the Doctrine of the Faith, which condemned what it called Marxist influence on the political and social activities of priests and nuns on behalf of the poor and oppressed.

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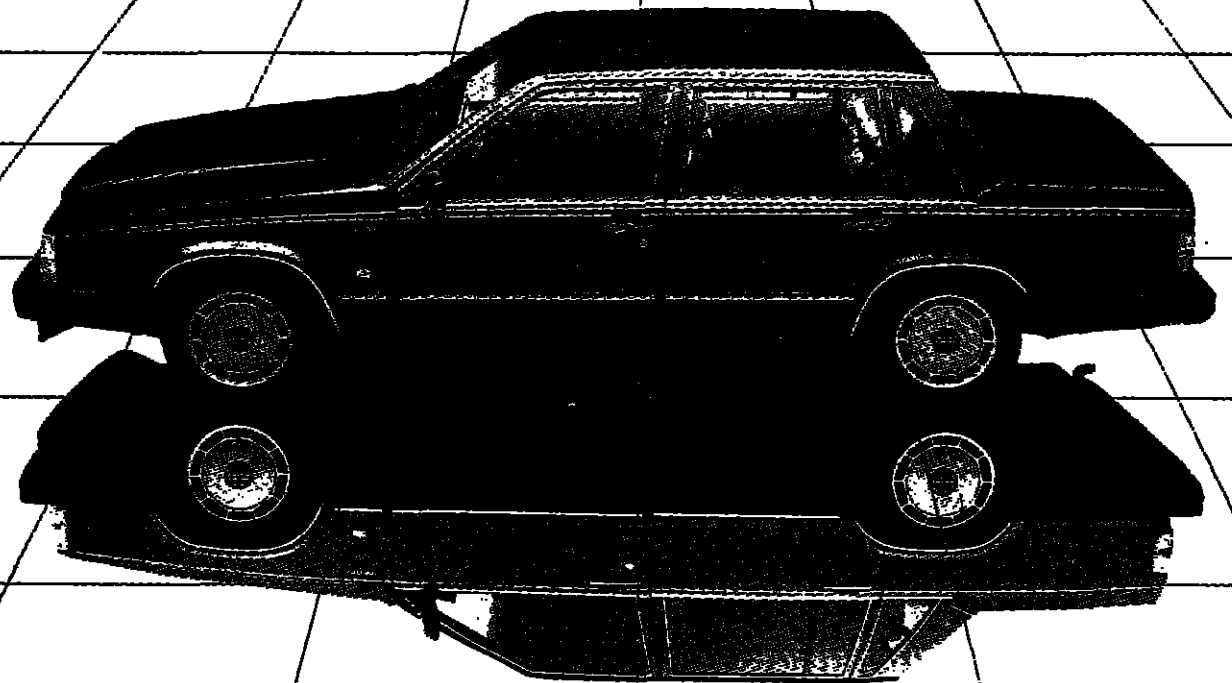
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Suit Against CBS May Furnish Postmortem on Vietnam War

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Starred and confident as he stood in a Pentagon briefing room 17 years ago, General William C. Westmoreland showed no visible reservations when he said that peace in South Vietnam "lies within our grasp."

"The enemy's hopes are bankrupt," the commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam assured reporters in Washington.

Fifteen years later, in a 90-minute television documentary called "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," the CBS television network charged that General Westmoreland and other high government officials were conspiring at the time to keep the enemy's actual strength a secret not only from the press and public, but also from the president.

The documentary, broadcast Jan. 23, 1982, said: "Tonight we're going to present evidence of what we have come to believe was a conscious effort — indeed a conspiracy at the highest levels of American military intelligence — to suppress and alter critical intelligence on the enemy in the year leading up to the Tet offensive."

It could be argued, CBS said, that because of General Westmoreland's rosy estimates that enemy strength was waning, his command in chief, President Lyndon B. Johnson, was unprepared for the Tet offensive in January 1968, when the enemy waged heavy guerrilla attacks throughout South Vietnam. Such a tactical blunder, according to CBS, helped lose the larger war for public support.

Now CBS and General Westmoreland will defend their versions of this pivotal time in the Vietnam War in a trial expected to become one of the most important and perhaps bitter U.S. courtroom dramas of this decade.

It is a battle for reputations, in one sense, as General Westmoreland's attorneys accuse the network of bad journalism and CBS lawyers charge that the general hid the truth about the unpopular war.

Some of those observing say the trial of General Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit against CBS, for which jury selection started Tuesday in U.S. District Court in New York, could be the first major and official inquiry into this crucial period of the war.

U.S. District Judge Pierre N. Leval, who will try the case, reluctantly turned down a request that the trial be televised.

Judge Leval also wrote, "Among the questions in dispute will be whether the high U.S. military command in Vietnam engaged in

willful distortion of intelligence data to substantiate optimistic reports of the progress of the war and whether one of the nation's most important distributors of news and commentary engaged in willful or reckless slander."

It also could be a rare opportunity for some of the most reluctant managers of the Vietnam War to go on the record in their testimony about one of the war's most crucial periods: the months before the Tet offensive.

The lineup of possible witnesses for General Westmoreland reads like a "Who's Who" of the Johnson administration, including Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense; Dean Rusk, former secretary of state; William E. Colby and Richard Helms, former CIA directors; and President Johnson's special assistants on national security affairs, McGeorge Bundy and Walt W. Rostow.

By contrast, CBS has as potential witnesses a number of intelligence analysts who worked for the army and the CIA in Vietnam and Washington, as opposed to the policy-makers who are potential witnesses for the other legal team.

As David Halberstam, author of "The Best and the Brightest" and one of CBS's potential witnesses, said: "What you have here is most of the people who were the sources for those of us covering Vietnam. They are the ones testifying for CBS — the people who actually did what the brass told them."

As the trial nears, it becomes apparent that General Westmoreland will try to concentrate on the issue of whether he misled President Johnson, instead of whether he distorted facts to the press, the public and Congress.

David Boies, the lead attorney for CBS, said at a news conference Friday that the policy-makers from the era will be asked "whether they were part of the deception or part of the deceived."

In many ways, the event that spawned this legal drama was an internal conflict between two arms of the U.S. government: the CIA and the army. Not uncommonly in the workings of government, both had the same task in late 1967: assessing the strength of the enemy. They came to different solutions. The army said the range of enemy troop strength was near 300,000 and the CIA suggested it was closer to 600,000.

As Professor John P. Roche, former special consultant to President Johnson, said in his affidavit, such matters were not easy. "There was an arcane quality about much of it which reminded me of the disputes among 13th-century scholastics:

How does one count the guerrilla's child, who once a month goes out to plant *punji* sticks? (*Punji* sticks were used as a rudimentary booby trap.)

But for CBS, the question of troop strength will be crucial during the trial because the documentary charged that General Westmoreland kept a "ceiling" of 300,000 on any enemy troop assessments by the army.

In this regard, one of the most crucial witnesses for CBS and the one who could be among the most colorful in the network's lineup is expected to be a slow-talking Republican from Mississippi, retired Colonel Gains Hawkins.

Colonel Hawkins said during pretrial testimony that he "reduced figures arbitrarily," that he believes the reductions were part of a "cover-up" and that he blames General Westmoreland for holding down estimates of the enemy's strength to maintain public support for the war.

George Allen, a 20-year veteran of the CIA who uses the CBS documentary to train agency recruits, said, "I think we were accessories to the conspiracy to mislead the American people."

Richard D. Kovar, a 30-year CIA veteran who now prepares President Ronald Reagan's daily foreign intelligence digest, praised Sam Adams, a retired CIA analyst who was a paid consultant for CBS and who has spent virtually the last 15 years building the case that CBS will carry to the court.

"Sam Adams had been right, and I and Mr. Helms ... had been wrong," Mr. Kovar said in his affidavit.

In the strictest sense, the court will try to determine whether General Westmoreland and others "cooked the books" in favor of the army numbers as Mike Wallace, the narrator of the documentary, put it, or whether army officers simply stood by their own figures against the CIA's because they believed they were more solid.

As General Westmoreland's lawyer, Dan Burt, wrote in one argument to the court: "[CBS] took what was essentially a debate in 1967 over how the enemy should be portrayed ... and converted the debate into a conspiracy."

Still, the questions before the court will be much larger than a mere discrepancy in the numbers. Ultimately, historians hope to find new evidence of whether underestimating the enemy strength set the nation up for a fall when the enemy suddenly waged the vast Tet offensive two months later.

If CBS will be trying to prove that General Westmoreland misled



Vietnam-era photographs of possible witnesses in General William C. Westmoreland's libel suit against CBS. Clockwise, from top left: Dean Rusk, former secretary of state; David Halberstam, writer and former Vietnam correspondent for The New York Times; Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense; and General Westmoreland.

not only the public but also his superiors, the other side will be looking at how Mr. Wallace and his producer, George Crile, made a broadcast that the general called a "preposterous hoax."

Under the libel laws, General Westmoreland and his lawyers, funded primarily by a conservative public law group called the Capitol Legal Foundation, will have to prove that at least Mr. Crile and perhaps others at CBS were trying to ruin the general's reputation by making damaging charges "with reckless disregard whether [they were] true or false."

The results may well turn out to be embarrassing to CBS and professionally devastating to Mr. Crile, who told one reporter that the months in the courtroom would become a "real-life test" for him. Mr. Crile was suspended by CBS



South Korea Urges North To Admit to Rangoon Plot

Reuters

SEOUL — Relatives, government officials and diplomats attended a memorial service near the border with North Korea Tuesday for 17 senior South Korean officials killed in a bomb attack in Rangoon a year ago.

Prime Minister Chin Ie Chong unveiled a 17-meter (55-feet) high tower in memory of the victims near the demilitarized zone dividing the two Koreas.

Mr. Chin told the gathering of about 500 people that South Koreans were angered by North Korea's "impudent attitude towards the heinous atrocity."

South Korea has accused the North of masterminding the bombing in a bid to assassinate President Chun Doo Hwan during a state visit to Burma. Mr. Chin missed the blast by minutes at Rangoon's Martyrs' Mausoleum, but it killed four of his cabinet ministers.

North Korea has denied involvement in the attack, but Burmese authorities convicted two North Korean military officers for the bombing and withdrew diplomatic recognition of North Korea.

Mr. Chin, in a separate statement Tuesday, demanded that North Korea admit responsibility for the attack saying it was "a meticulously premeditated plan."

He said, "It was a treasonous, warlike and uncivilized crime which shattered world peace and shocked all civilized people."

Prime Minister Chin told the memorial service that South Korea could have retaliated with violence but had refrained out of respect for "national aspiration for a peaceful reunification" of the Korean peninsula.

Western diplomats praised Mr. Chin last October for calming members of the South Korean military who wanted immediate armed retaliation against the North.

About 20,000 people attended a commemorative rally Monday at a Seoul stadium.

Japanese Supermarkets Withdraw Suspect Candy 1,000 Stores Bar Morinaga Products After Extortion Attempt With Poison

Reuters

TOKYO — Nearly 1,000 supermarkets across Japan have cleared their shelves of candy made by a big confectionery firm after police found poisoned candy planted by a group of extortionists. It was reported Tuesday.

Kyodo news service said eight supermarket chains had withdrawn products of the Morinaga & Co. after police found 11 packets of its candy laced with sodium cyanide.

The group had earlier demanded \$4 million from Morinaga. But after apparently failing to force the company to hand over the money, it said it had planted 20 poisoned packets of Morinaga candy in stores.

A highway catering organization said about 300 of its outlets had withdrawn Morinaga products.

But a Morinaga spokesman said the firm would not recall its candy from stores because that would not solve the problem. Morinaga shares plunged 34 yen (22 cents) to 466 yen Monday on the Tokyo Stock Exchange but recovered to 475 yen at midday Tuesday.

Earlier Extortion Plot
Earlier, Clyde Haberman of The New York Times reported from Tokyo:

The discovery of the cyanide-laced candy revived a bizarre extortion plot that has both fascinated and frightened the Japanese for months and that most people thought had ended.

Police officials said Monday night that investigators had removed 10 boxes of candy from store shelves in Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya. Six packs tested thus far reportedly contained cyanide, one in a sufficient dosage to be lethal. All carried typewritten labels on the outside warning that the contents were tainted.

Earlier in the day, letters sent to newspapers in Osaka said that, in all, 20 such packs had been placed

on store shelves scattered from Tokyo in the east to Hakata in the far west. The letter-writers threatened to distribute 30 more boxes of tainted candy with no warning attached.

Police said they were convinced that those responsible were the same people who had tried to extort more than \$4 million earlier this year from another candy manufacturer, Ezaki Glico.

The Glico case had been almost a national preoccupation for months. It began when three men kidnapped the company president, Katsuhisa Ezaki, in March while he was at home taking a bath. Mr. Ezaki managed to escape, but the extortionists then announced that they had put cyanide-laced packs of Glico candy on supermarket shelves.

Within days, stores cleared their shelves of all Glico products. Company sales plummeted, and workers were laid off. Finally, during the summer, the culprit sent letters to newspapers saying they had "become bored with this affair" and were heading for Europe.

Investigators assumed that the scare tactics had been devised by people intent mainly on harming Mr. Ezaki and his company. But the Morinaga case appears to be motivated by a desire for money, police said. And for many Japanese, the fact that tainted candy actually was distributed has created a menacing new dimension in a country where random violence is rare.

Investigators believe the same people were involved in both extortion cases from the typewriter used and from the taunting tone in all the letters. Moreover, one of the poisoned candy packs was found at a supermarket only 35 yards or so from Mr. Ezaki's home in Nishinomiya, west of Osaka.

The notes received Monday were addressed to "all mothers in the country," warning what awaited their children if they bought candy.

"Morinaga is the best when it comes to confectionery," the letters said. However, they continued, the candies "now taste a bit bitter since we have added a special seasoning of sodium cyanide."

The notes were signed "Kajin 21-Monso," which can mean "The Mystery Man With 21 Faces" or "The Monster With 21 Faces." It seemed to be a reference to "Kajin 20-Monso," a series of mystery books and television dramas for children that were popular 30 years ago.

Asian Migration to Australia Is Up

The Associated Press

CANBERRA, Australia — Immigration figures released Tuesday show that for the first time, Asians have become the largest single migrant group to Australia.

The official bureau of statistics said the number of immigrants from Europe had declined from the 10,690 who arrived during the first three months of 1983 to 4,910 in the

first quarter of 1984. The number of Asians increased from 7,600 in the first quarter of 1983 to 7,740 in the same period this year, the bureau said.

Some politicians and others contend that the number of Asians in Australia is too high and that the immigrants find it hard to fit into the country's Western society.

"You mean the father of the father of the PC was also an IBM Computer? And the father of the father, too?"



Yes indeed. The IBM Pers... agree that's quite... of the PC family... of any other pers... forefathers inclu... pters in history... some of the most... the IBM mark of

U.S. Is 'Better Off' Now, but All of Its People Aren't

(Continued from Page 1)

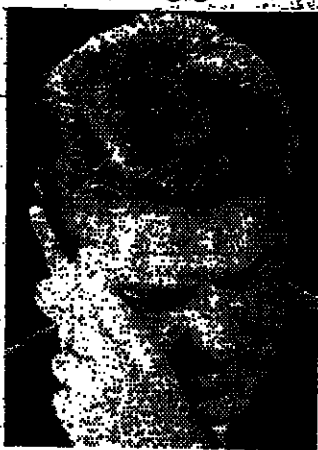
...the principal source of income for most of the elderly. In contrast, many young Americans, from the teen-agers who entered the labor force after Mr. Reagan took office to workers approaching 35, have lost ground in both the overall economy and to other age groups.

The unemployment rate among youths 16 to 19 was 19.3 percent in September, higher than in 1980. For households headed by workers under 25, incomes have declined 10 percent since 1980; for those under 35, the drop is 8 percent.

Well-to-do Americans have gained ground. Like the elderly, they derive a disproportionately large part of their incomes from investments, so they have profited from the resurgent economy's growth, from tax-rate reductions on earned and unearned income and from tax shelters.

Among those who fall into the highest income category this year are the chief executives of some of the country's largest industrial companies. Towers, Perrin, Foster and Crosby, a management consulting concern, reports that the average chief executive's salary leaped from \$552,000 in 1980 to \$775,000 in 1984 — a gain of 40 percent.

According to Richard D. Rippe, an economist at Dean Witter Reynolds, the brokerage firm, the compensation of nonfarm, private-sector workers, including wages and benefits, has risen 30 percent in

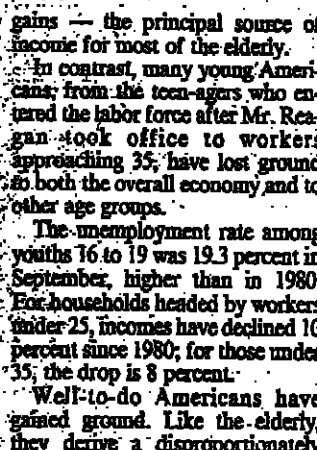


Ronald Reagan

case, is not doing nearly so well as are the elderly.

Old people benefit from one of the few areas of rising, federal spending. Social Security and Medicare programs. From the 1980 fiscal year to the 1984 fiscal year, the government's Social Security payments to the elderly jumped 51 percent, to an estimated total of \$240 billion. The government's payments for Medicare, though a smaller part of the budget, jumped 90 percent in the four years.

The elderly have also benefited from the 1981 tax act, which included a reduction to 50 percent from 70 percent in the maximum tax rate on unearned income from dividends, interest and capital



Walter F. Mondale

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growing from 13 percent in 1980 to 15.2 percent in 1983. These are individuals whose incomes last year were below \$5,061.

The number of poor people has climbed by 6 million, to 35.3 million, since Mr. Reagan's election, according to the Census Bureau. Of 19.8 million poor people between 15 and 65 years old, 10 percent — about two million — worked full time last year.

The increase in the numbers of poor baffles some economists.

"It seems to me that the economic recovery has been so strong that most of us ought to be better off than we were three and a half years ago," said John Weicher, an economist at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative research organization here. "I'm surprised we're seeing more poverty."

Administration officials question the poverty figures because the threshold of poverty varies from family to family and region to region and because the official definition of poverty excludes noncash government benefits for housing, food and health care.

Using a definition of poverty that takes such benefits into account would have reduced the rate last year by only a percentage point.

By these broader definitions, the poverty rate shows a slightly sharper rise since Mr. Reagan took office than the cash-income definition, indicating that the reductions in federal spending actually have dipped into the safety net.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Reagan Rules Out Social Security Cuts

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan, responding Tuesday to a challenge by Walter F. Mondale, ruled out any cuts or changes in Social Security benefits for current recipients or future retirees.

In an abrupt policy shift prompted by Mr. Mondale's suggestion at a Cincinnati campaign stop that Mr. Reagan might revamp the Social Security system, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the president had authorized him to announce that he "will never stand for" reduction in Social Security benefits for anybody.

"I am here to say that I have just spoken with the president, and Mondale ought to be ashamed," Mr. Speakes said. "He is out to frighten the elderly. The president will never stand for reduction in Social Security benefits for anybody who is now getting it or future recipients."

Mrs. Bush Sorry for Ferraro Remark

NEW YORK (UPI) — Barbara Bush "feels terrible" about her verbal swipe at Geraldine A. Ferraro, and the Democratic vice presidential nominee says they talked it all out in a telephone conversation.

The incident occurred Monday as the wife of Vice President George Bush was in the reporters' section of the vice president's plane, talking with wire service reporters who teased her about her family's expensive homes.

Mrs. Bush told the reporters she saw nothing wrong in living well, adding that her family likes "to go rich" with "no poor-boy stuff like that \$4 million — I can't say it, but it rhymes with rich."

Mrs. Bush said later the "mystery word" was "witch" and she would never call Ms. Ferraro one.



Barbara Bush

Choice of Journalists Found Difficult

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Amid growing uneasiness over the way journalists were chosen, or rejected, as panelists in Sunday's presidential debate, the League of Women Voters is searching without success for an impartial selection process for Thursday's nationally televised match between Vice President George Bush and the Democratic challenger, Geraldine A. Ferraro.

The league's president, Dorothy Ridings, met in Louisville, Kentucky, Monday with officials of Mr. Mondale's and Mr. Reagan's campaigns in an effort to avoid a repeat of last week's flap, in which the two campaigns rejected about 100 potential panelists for the debate between the two presidential candidates.

\$1 Billion May Be Spent on Campaign

WASHINGTON (AP) — By the time the last votes are counted next month, Americans will have spent upwards of \$1 billion in choosing a president and new Congress. That is about a third more than it cost four years ago. The total for all elections — federal, state and local — is likely to hit \$1.8 billion, up 50 percent from four years ago.

Herbert E. Alexander, professor of political science at the University of Southern California, says costs have been going up much faster than inflation "because of what I call the professionalization of politics."

Debate Changed Opinions, but Not Votes

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Mondale looked like the stand-out tonight.

Mr. Clark typifies the problem Mr. Mondale has been having this year. His political demographics say Mr. Mondale should have his vote by now. He is a teacher and former president of the local teachers' federation, whose national organization has endorsed Mr. Mondale.

His political emotions show the

same support. When Mr. Mondale finished his closing statement Sunday, a ringing call for Americans not to mortgage their children's future with today's policies on deficits and the environment, Mr. Clark, a normally undemonstrative man, pumped his right fist in the air in approval. Then he marked his sample ballot for Mr. Reagan.

"Mondale's final analysis — his summation — was excellent. ... I'm a Democrat and it touched a

chord in my heart," he said. "But I don't think I can afford it right now. I don't think the nation can afford it right now. Four more years from now, I think we can afford it."

PERSONALITIES PLUS
MARY BLUME
IN THE WEEKEND SECTION
OF FRIDAY'S IHT

Mubarak Makes First Visit to Jordan Since Ties Restored

By John Kifner

AMMAN, Jordan — President Hosni Mubarak arrived here Tuesday in the first state visit of an Egyptian leader since his nation was ostracized by 17 Arab countries in 1979 following its separate peace with Israel.

Mr. Mubarak's visit came two weeks after King Hussein stunned the Arab world with the sudden announcement that Jordan was restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt. The visit appeared to be another step in the Jordanian monarch's efforts to forge a new alignment in the region.

King Hussein's goal, diplomats and officials here believe, is to bring Egypt back from isolation into the mainstream of the Arab world, but in coalition with the more moderate Gulf states and with Iraq, thus isolating Syria and its more radical allies.

The move has infuriated the Syrian government of President Hafez al-Assad. There has been a hurried series of meetings in Damascus in recent days with emissaries from Libya, Algeria and South Yemen and daily vituperation in the official Syrian media.

In his welcoming speech at a formal banquet Tuesday night, King Hussein, in addition to the expected platitudes concerning the alleged unity of all Arabs as a single nation, delivered several thrusts at the Syrians.

At one point he referred to "our sense of belonging to one nation, which, by the grace of God, will withstand the forces of evil and aggression and the designs of expansion and hegemony."

While some of the phrases could be construed as the customary railing against Israel, in the code words well understood here, the phrase "hegemony" clearly referred to Syria's long-held position that it should be the dominant force in the region.

Even more plainly, the king referred directly to Syria's role in creating and backing factions within the Palestine Liberation Organization who are trying to remove the long-time PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

"We support the Palestine Liberation Organization and its legitimate leadership and its fierce struggle to preserve the independence of Palestinian decision-making," the monarch said in the midst of a standard recital of support of the

"legitimate national rights" of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Arafat has been expelled from Syria, and Syria-backed rebels drove him from his last military base in Lebanon last fall. Currently, Syria and its proxies, including the rebel Abu Musa faction of el-Fatah, Saiga, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, have been seeking to block the efforts of Mr. Arafat and his remaining Fatah loyalists to hold a meeting of the Palestine National Council in an attempt to reaffirm his leadership.

Syrian invective continued space Tuesday, with the daily al-Bath charging that Jordan and Egypt

were forming an alliance "in order to encircle Syria and liquidate the Palestinian cause, and disrupt the balance of power in the region."

The organ of the ruling Ba'ath Party added that Syria "will chase down the architects and tools of this project."

Mr. Mubarak was greeted by an army baggage band, an honor guard of soldiers, sailors and airmen and the king and Queen Noor. After a brief review of the honor guard, the official party left in a motorcade of motorcycle outriders and soldiers of the Arab Legion.

Mr. Mubarak was accompanied by his wife, Susan; his chief political adviser, Dr. Osama al-Bay, and his ministers of foreign affairs, information, planning, agriculture and economy.

The king and queen hosted the Mubaraks for a private lunch. There were two-and-a-half hours of formal Jordanian-Egyptian meetings during the afternoon, followed by a half-hour talk between the Hussein and President Mubarak and Tuesday night's banquet.

"Your visit stands out as a living expression of a national Arab reality which politics has been unable to blur," King Hussein said, addressing Mr. Mubarak at the banquet.

Iran Hostage Suit Is Barred

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Tuesday barred Americans held hostage by Iran for more than 14 months in 1979-81 from suing the Iranian government in U.S. courts.

The court, without comment, rejected appeals by 14 former hostages and four family members who sought more than \$65 million in damages.

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Personal Computers

The Small
IBM Computers

The Large
IBM Computers

The Medium
IBM Computers

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Each one is designed to be flexible, adapting to your needs and growing with your growth. They're compatible, both with each other and with larger IBM systems. They all run the same useful programs in the same easy language. And they are all excellent tools to help you cope with these, modern times.

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less than excellence from the offspring of such a grand family, now would you?

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INSIGHTS

Polls Are Inaccurate: Always; Sometimes; Never; or No Opinion

By Barry Siegel
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — On a sultry early August morning two weeks after the Democratic National Convention, Richard Wirthlin, the private pollster for President Ronald Reagan, gazed with bemusement at a chart in his office here that traced the results of 10 political polls.

The blue line tracked figures for Mr. Reagan, the red for the Democratic nominee, Walter F. Mondale. The two colors soared and plummeted across the page, suggesting a pair of competing rollercoasters. In some places they were wide apart, at other places they narrowed and even crossed each other.

But this was no chart of a lengthy campaign year's extended footrace. The polls, by different organizations, had all been conducted within days of each other in July.

They illustrate something most polling experts know but do not always acknowledge: It is remarkably difficult to measure public opinion accurately. Polls results are usually presented as measurable fact, produced by a precise process, but most experts concede that polling is far more an art than a science.

"Polls are not nearly as reliable as indicated. The margin of error that polls usually mention has only to do with statistical sampling, and nothing to do with all the factors that can't be quantified," said Thomas Smith of the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center.

Pollsters and experts in the public opinion field say the personal judgment and intuition of the pollster greatly influence results. So do a host of factors, including how the questions are worded and constructed, the order in which they are asked, when they are asked, to whom they are asked and who is asking them.

Poll results can also be confused by people who offer opinions even when they do not have any or do not know anything about the subject, and by those who will not admit to socially unacceptable views. The way the polling sample is drawn is considered the most scientific part of the process, but even on that issue there is much dispute.

In fact, the most respected pollsters disagree among themselves about many of the central elements of their craft.

THE experts say there simply is no one right way to conduct a poll. Most variations in polls come not from an error by the pollster or a defect in the polling procedure, but rather from the ways the pollsters choose to deal with all the variables.

Because of this, most specialists say they are only comfortable with poll results if they can compare a cross-section of different surveys taken over a period of time, and if they can consider the different methods used by each pollster.

Polls "are all biased or skewed in some way," said William Schneider, a research fellow at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington.

"No single poll is authoritative or has the right answer. But pollsters can't say that, because they are in the business of selling results. They have to say they have the right answer," Mr. Schneider said.

Andrew Kohut, president of the Gallup Organization, argues that inconsistent poll results reflect not the pollsters' unreliability but the volatile nature of public opinion.

"The results of polls are unstable when the property they measure — opinions — are unstable," he said.

But some question the value of measuring opinion that is so unstable.

"If you poll more than five weeks" before the election, said L.A. Lewis, director of the Los Angeles Times Poll, "you're going to be polling people who don't have the slightest idea who they're voting for."

"Everyone is looking for a headline," said Peter Hart, a private pollster for the Mondale-Ferraro ticket. "Instead of getting the water at its smoothest, they seek it when it's turbulent. So they measure the day after the convention and one guy is way up. Then they measure 10 days later, and look how far he's dropped, my goodness gracious. It makes for good headlines, but it is not meaningful."

TIMING alone cannot explain all the variations among polls because some are taken virtually within hours of each other. Public-opinion experts cite many other reasons for why polls differ and are at times inaccurate.

To begin with, pollsters cannot get the perfectly random sample that scientific theory calls for. Everyone in the country should be equally likely to be reached and interviewed by a random-sample poll, but it does not work that way.

Most except the Gallup Poll and the Roper Organization poll by telephone. A computer assembling random digits even enables pollsters to reach a sampling of the quarter of U.S. households that have unlisted phone numbers.

But about 7 percent of U.S. residents do not have phones. More importantly, even the most thorough pollsters fail to reach 25 to 30 percent of those they try to phone.

Women, the elderly, the less affluent, the unemployed, rural residents and the less educated are more likely to be reached by telephone than are men, the young and affluent, employed persons, urban residents and the educated.

Moreover, among those who are reached, those who agree to be interviewed differ from those who refuse. Studies by Robert Groves at the University of Michigan show that "higher status" households and some elderly people, apparently fearful of talking to strangers on the phone, are the most likely to refuse interviews.

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Pollsters use all manner of complicated schemes to get a good sample and solve the problems when certain segments of the population are underrepresented.

Because women tend to answer household telephones 70 percent of the time, some pollsters make a point of asking to speak to someone else who is home. Mr. Wirthlin uses specialists to call back those who refused to be interviewed and those who broke off an interview before it was finished.

BUT in the end, almost all the pollsters have to "weight" their data in order to create the equivalent of a truly random sample. This means that if they have too few or too many of one type in their sample, those respondents in that category get counted as more or less than one vote.

For example, if in a random sample of 1,500 persons, a pollster should have 300 blacks but finds himself with only 150, each is counted twice.

Many academic specialists are particularly dubious of weighting.

"You can get into all sort of hocus pocus with weighting, but I am not impressed," said Warren Miller, chief investigator for the

National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies. "You are still trying to use people who are available for those who are not."

The pollsters themselves have widely varying attitudes toward weighting.

Warren Mitofsky, director of the election and survey unit of CBS News, said, "There has to be weighting for a sample."

"People talk about this as magic," Mr. Mitofsky said. "It isn't. Those who call polling an art are those who know the least about the science. With a little arithmetic, I can improve the figures. Why not?"

But Mr. Wirthlin calls weighting "the statistical court of last resort. Everyone has to do it. But we would rather have a good sample. When you weight, you begin to lose the sample."

"We hardly ever weight," said Burns Roper, chairman of the Roper Organization and of the National Council on Public Polls.

"We work hard to get a good sample instead," he said. "Where do you stop? You can keep working figures until you get results you think you should have."

showed 43 percent thought Mr. Mondale the winner, 34 percent Mr. Reagan.

Pollsters who conduct the instant polls attribute their differences to variances in methodology.

Others, however, suggest more serious problems, raising questions over whether the polls do more harm than good. If a debate is viewed as close, skeptics argue, pollsters would need to interview far more people than is likely in one night to ensure any kind of statistical accuracy.

L.A. Lewis of the Los Angeles Times said, for instance, that if one percentage point separated public opinion over the debate, as is the case in the ABC poll, the pollsters would have to interview more than 35,000 people to have the 95-percent level of accuracy for which most polls strive.

Since the overnight poll results have a greater chance of proving erroneous, many people believe that there is even more danger of the influence of press coverage has in how the debates are ultimately viewed.

Analysts believe many people take 72 to 96 hours to fully form their judgments about presidential debates. In the process, they incorporate what they learn from the press and their friends into their thinking.

The general effect, apparently, is that opinions tentatively held become solidified. If someone is perceived to have won the debate, his margin of victory is likely to increase in later polls, something that happened in 1976 in the Ford-Carter debates, the first year overnight polls were attempted.

USA Today's poll found 39 percent calling Mr. Mondale the winner and 34 percent for Mr. Reagan. A CBS-New York Times poll of 476 people released Monday night

briefed him on a new missile. More officers reported on naval war games in the Western Hemisphere.

On a Wednesday Admiral Watkins went down the hall to see John F. Lehman Jr., the secretary of the navy, about the week's developments. An aide says the admiral takes pains to make sure "there are no surprises" for Mr. Lehman, his civilian superior.

Admiral Watkins also met recently with 20 of the navy's master chief petty officers, the senior noncommissioned officers. "They gave me an earful" he said. "What they say may not be the absolute truth, but it's the local truth. You must listen to them because they are the most honest people in the world."

A good part of Admiral Watkins' time is spent showing the flag. He presided at the retirement ceremony of a senior surface officer to express interest in surface sailors and attended the medical officers' ball Saturday night. The admiral also went to a gathering of aviators recently, which was like walking into the lion's den since he is a submariner.

Dealing with other government departments, politics and diplomacy were also on last week's agenda. Lieutenant General John T. Chain Jr. of the air force, who is director of political/military affairs at the State Department, came to discuss Lebanon and other current issues.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye and others in the Hawaii congressional delegation came to urge the navy to give up land in their state. On Wednesday the admiral went to a reception given by Senator John G. Tower, the Texas Republican who is chairman of the Armed Services Committee, for Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, senior Democrat on the panel.

On Monday night the admiral talked at dinner with the Japanese defense minister, Yukio Kikuchi, about an exercise in which Japanese and American crews trained together. On Tuesday and Wednesday he met with the Colombian chief of naval operations, Vice Admiral Tito Garcia. On Thursday he dropped in at a reception for the Swiss ambassador and went to dinner at the Chinese Embassy. On Friday he attended a reception for foreign naval attaches stationed in Washington.

Admiral Watkins usually goes into the "tank," as the meeting room of the Joint Chiefs is known, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons for conferences of two to four hours. Deputies have argued out most questions beforehand so "we get the tough issues," the admiral said. These have included questions of arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, basing of the MX missile, deploying troops to Lebanon, despatching ships to the Gulf and perhaps toughest of all, reorganizing the Joint Chiefs.

With that, and what the admiral calls "three unscheduled flaps a day," he has little free time. Lunch is usually a sandwich eaten at his desk while he reads and does paperwork.

Admiral Watkins is interested in moral issues as they apply to military service and has his staff on the lookout for articles and books about that. He has given three speeches on "The Moral Man" and is planning a fourth.

Beyond that, the admiral says he reads little for pleasure, other than an occasional spy mystery. He tries to play tennis with his wife and golf with the other chiefs on weekends, to spend time with his six grown children and to get away once a year for a week on an island in Canada that he says "only a few trusted agents know."

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NYSE Most Actives										Dow Jones Averages										NYSE Index										AMEX Diaries										NASDAQ Index										AMEX Most Actives																																							
										Open High Low Last Chg.										High Low Close Chg.										Class Prev.										Close Chg.										Week Year																																							
										Index 1181.87 1185.16 1171.53 1171.53 +2.26										Composite 92.92 92.36 92.36 +0.56										Advanced 219 184										Composite 24.32 24.31 25.41										Wentz 7328 2512 2476 +38																																							
Vol. High Low Last Chg.										Indus 524.60 527.65 517.92 517.92 +4.74										Aerospace 109.22 109.18 108.66 +0.52										Unchanged 273 273										Industries 24.32 +0.56 24.31 25.41										Benz 328 312 295 +16																																							
IBM 1213 21.00 20.75 20.75 +0.25										Trans 138.20 139.40 137.50 138.18 +0.68										Utilities 48.31 48.14 48.14 +0.17										Down 75 297										Pharma 24.32 +0.56 24.31 25.41										Rep'n 119 174 114 +5																																							
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NYSE Diaries									
Class Prev.									
Advanced	680	517							
Declined	593	581							
Unchanged	514	528							
Up	1088	1092							
New Highs	21	20							
New Lows	21	20							
Volume up	29,756,000								
Volume down	33,879,420								

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Buy Sales %501									
Oct. 8	93,642	26,854	1,256						
Oct. 9	74,621	20,537	1,609						
Oct. 10	74,621	34,221	1,265						
Oct. 11	74,621	30,645	1,265						
Oct. 12	32,008	40,375	1,218						
* Included in the sales figures									

Tuesday's NYSE Closing									
Vol. of 4 P.M. = 74,604,000									
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. = 64,560,000									
Prev consolidated close = 54,394.44									
Totals include the notetwelve prices up to the closing on Wall Street									

Standard & Poor's Index									
High Low Close Chg.									
Industries	153.60	152.15	152.15	-0.28					
Trans	122.28	122.52	122.16	-0.12					
Utilities	78.85	78.15	78.15	-0.13					
Finance	112.82	112.82	112.82	0.00					
Composite	162.84	161.82	161.82	-0.46					

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Class Chg.									
Bonds	69.37	+0.07							
Utilities	69.37	+0.07							
Industries	73.02	Unch.							

AMEX Stock Index									
High Low Close Chg.									
	210.80	209.76	209.76	-0.41					

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100-High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
20%	1181.87	1185.16	1171.53	1171.53	2.26	2.26	1181.87	1185.16	1171.53	1171.53	2.26
15%	1181.87	1185.16	1171.53	1171.53	2.26	2.26	1181.87	1185.16	1171.53	1171.53	2.26
10%	1181.87	1185.16	1171.53	1171.53	2.26	2.26	1181.87	1185.16	1171.53	1171.53	2.26
5%	1181.87	1185.16	1171.53	1171.53	2.26	2.26	1181.87	1185.16	1171.53	1171.53	2.26
0%	1181.87	1185.16	1171.53	1171.53	2.26	2.26	1181.87	1185.16	1171.53	1171.53	2.26

NYSE Prices Hit 2-Month Low

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped to a two-month low Tuesday in moderate trading when a rally attempt that lasted most of the session fizzled in the last hour.

Investors were encouraged by a dip in some key short-term interest rates but still were uncertain about the course of the U.S. economy and the possibility of a strike at General Motors.

The slower economy has forced large-scale reductions in earnings projections. Traders rewarded companies that posted good results but severely punished those with disappointing figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about 6 at the outset after losing 4.64 Monday, shed 2.76 to 1,175.13, the lowest level since it finished at 1,166.08 on Aug. 2.

Volume climbed to 76.8 million shares, up from 46.4 million traded Monday, which was the slowest session since Dec. 31, 1982.

"The market's rally attempt lasted most of the day but it failed because it did not have quality leadership," said Ralph Bloch of Moseley, Hallgarten, Chicago.

He said a major reason for the market's weakness recently has been "the reductions in earnings projections, which seemingly are unending. IBM's results are coming out Thursday and judging by the way this market has been punishing those that haven't measured up, they had better be in line."

"We are still in a period where investors are looking in yields in the bond market and in

utilities stocks," said Peter Furniss of Shearson Lehman/American Express.

"I think there is a fear of recession and concern about the large budget deficits," Mr. Furniss said. "In this environment, portfolio managers don't want to get caught so they are doing nothing."

Electronic Data Systems was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 45 1/2 following several large block trades. EDS has agreed to merge with General Motors.

General Motors lost 1 1/2 to 75 in active trading. Investors were disturbed that a UAW vote on a proposed three-year contract was close. Rejection would mean a nationwide strike.

Storage Technology, which plunged 3 1/2 Monday after projecting a third-quarter loss, was the second most active issue, off 1/4 to 5 1/4. The company is trying to renegotiate loan terms with its bankers.

ITT Corp., which completed the sale of its Continental Baking unit to Ralston-Purina, was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 28. Ralston added 1/4 to 32 1/2.

AT&T was the fourth most active issue, up 1/4 to 18 1/2. IBM shed 1/4 to 120 1/2 in heavy trading.

Helene Curtis, which posted second-quarter earnings of 96 cents a share versus \$1.26 a year ago, plunged 3/4 to 21 1/2.

Ponderosa Systems, a 1 1/2 loser Monday, fell another 1/4 to 15 1/4. Ponderosa said its third-quarter earnings would not match analysts' estimates.

G.C. Murphy rose 3/4 to 37 1/2. Minneapolis businessman James Jacobs, who recently sold his stake in Wal-Mart to the Bass family, bought 380,000 Murphy shares.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 76,800,000

Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 46,400,000

Prev. consolidated close 54,884.60

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

Advanced 219 184

Declined 273 273

Unchanged 273 273

Total Issues 768 768

New Issues 13 13

Volume down 2,600,000

Standard & Poor's Index

Industries 122.40 122.10 122.10

Finance 122.40 122.10 122.10

Composite 122.40 122.10 122.10

NYSE Most Actives

EDS 2229 22.25 22.00 22.00

AT&T 1213 21.00 20.75 20.75

IBM 1183 20.75 20.50 20.50

General 1183 20.75 20.50 20.50

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High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100-High Low Chg. Chg.

20%

15%

10%

5%

0%

NYSE Most Actives

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

9 October 1984

ALMANAC MANAGEMENT	
(1) ALMANAC TRUST S.A.	\$126.85
(2) ALMANAC TRUST S.A.	\$126.85
(3) ALMANAC TRUST S.A.	\$126.85
(4) ALMANAC TRUST S.A.	\$126.85
(5) ALMANAC TRUST S.A.	\$126.85
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM, Union Optimistic About Vote

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Top officials with General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers union predict that a tentative contract will be ratified even though the early vote was less than overwhelming.

Late Tuesday, the unofficial nationwide totals were 33,937 in favor of 28,772 against — or 54.1 percent to 45.9 percent — with returns in from 37 of 149 UAW locals. Nine other locals reported which they members voted but provided no totals.

Overall, 33 locals voted in favor of the contract and 13 voted to reject it. The outcome of the one-vote tally may not be known until after Sunday's ballot deadline. There are 350,000 UAW workers at General Motors plants across the United States.

Meanwhile the UAW was scheduled to continue bargaining Tuesday at Ford Motor Co., where it represents 115,000 workers. The union has set a target date of Friday for reaching a contract at Ford.

but has not set an official strike deadline.

Voting on the GM pact was scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday in Michigan and Indiana, which are seen as two critical states. A close vote was predicted at.

Kaiser Aluminum Posts A Loss of \$73 Million

United Press International

OAKLAND, California — Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. reported a third-quarter net loss Tuesday of \$73.2 million.

The losses included a provision of \$65 million for the anticipated sales of Kaiser's refractories and agricultural chemicals businesses and an idle aluminum extrusion plant. The loss from operations in the third quarter was \$12.5 million. In the third quarter last year, Kaiser had an operating loss of \$19 million and losses from various nonoperating charges raised the total to \$36.8 million.

Many Law Firms in U.S. Set Up National Operations

(Continued from Page 11)

synergy, with the right combinations, one and one can make three."

The national law firm is still a new phenomenon in the United States, however. As recently as six years ago, even the largest firms tended to be concentrated in one city, with perhaps a small Washington office or an outpost in Paris or London with a few lawyers.

It was a matter of faith that law, by its nature, was local. The statutes involved, the customs of the courthouse and admission to the bar varied from state to state. And many lawyers felt that the only way young lawyers could master the profession was through a very personal apprenticeship.

Today, most big firms say that to keep their national business clients happy — and loyal — the law firm, too, must go national. And, they say, when it comes to attracting clients, a nationwide presence is an enormous advantage.

"A national practice is a built-in marketing tool," said Mr. Kumble, who has clearly committed his firm to that path.

But there are problems, too. Institutional loyalty, or a sense of partnership, comes hard when the partners in one city barely met their counterparts at another branch.

And the bigger and more spread out the firms, the greater the likelihood that a new client of one office will have pending litigation, or other matters, against clients represented by the firm's partners at another office. Screening for such potential conflicts of interest, in fact, is one of the first things that must be addressed in merger talks.

Still, the national law firm seems to be here to stay.

Lawyers in the commercial firms serve the business community, so they have to be responsive to the business community's needs," Mr. Kumble said, adding, "Busi-

ness is no longer local. It has become national and even international in scope. So to maintain close ties and service the needs of a client who has expanded geographically, a law firm may have to expand, too."

And expand they have: Most of the jumbo firms now have branches spread across the nation, typically with large offices in New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago and an eye out to opening in Denver, Dallas or Miami.

Finch, Kumble, the fastest-growing firm in the United States, already has more than half its lawyers in its California, Florida and Washington, D.C., offices. Similarly, Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue — very much a local Cleveland firm for a decade ago — now has more than half its lawyers spread through its branch offices in Texas, Washington, D.C., and California.

"Our objective has been to have offices in all the major financial centers," said Blair White, the managing partner of Chicago's Sidley & Austin, the third-largest U.S. firm, "so while we don't have any immediate plans to go into new cities, there are a number of places that that could logically take us."

Sidley's New York office, which opened two years ago with one lawyer, now has 11 and plans for twice that many. A third of Sidley's 449 lawyers work outside the Chicago office.

For Weil, Gotshal, with only a small branch in Miami and a slightly larger one in Washington, the prospect of getting into the California market by merging with Irell & Manella seemed natural.

But Ira Millstein, a managing partner of Weil, Gotshal, said that merging two law firms is not simple.

"It's not like a CEO deciding to make a tender offer," he said. "All the partners on both sides have to be comfortable. We have 63 partners, and they have 47 partners. That's a lot of people to put together."

"And California practice is a very different kind of thing," he continued. "They are religious about taking their vacations; we don't take many. They have subcultures; we would love to, but we don't. They have profit-sharing for their senior associates; we don't. Associates there make partner after six years; here, it's seven and a half. We really have no idea how to work out the structural differences."

Propelling the movement is an increased competition for the most desirable corporate clients. Most big corporations have in-house law departments to handle routine work, and a large pool of law firms is eager to capture the work that remains.

Most firms that are going national have found that the best way to establish a presence in a new city is by acquiring a core group, or a whole law firm, of prominent local lawyers.

Not having lawyers who understand the local scene can be a particular disadvantage in certain fields, especially litigation.

"You sometimes need a local guy who will know the judges," Mr. Millstein said. "Not know them in a tickle-fing sense, but know what the judges are interested in, know the local mores, know what you can argue and what you can't."

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Sears Holdings Profits Up 2.8%

Reuters

LONDON — Sears Holdings PLC said Tuesday that pretax earnings in the fiscal first half ended July 31 rose 2.8 percent to \$52 million (\$76.6 million). Revenue rose 11 percent to \$949 million.

The diversified retailer, which is not related to Sears, Roebuck & Co. of the United States, said that results in the second half have started favorably despite the British mining strike and relatively high interest rates.

Retailing in London and the surrounding counties has shown satisfactory growth over last year, enhanced by overseas visitors, the company said. In the United States, footwear sales have not improved as much as expected. An additional 115 U.S. retailing outlets were acquired in May.

CBS Credits TV Network For Improved 3d Quarter

Reuters

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. said Tuesday that its Broadcast Group profits rose 34 percent and revenues were up 16 percent for the third quarter.

It said the strong performance of its television network was a key factor in the improved results. CBS said Records Group profit rose 52 percent on a revenue increase of 15 percent, reflecting solid gains for new record releases including works by Julio Iglesias, Quiet Riot, Bruce Springsteen and Cyndi Lauper.

The company reported overall third-quarter earnings of \$48.8 million, compared with \$33.4 million a year ago.

Publishing Group profits increased 24 percent on a revenue gain of 10 percent, the company said.

Both the group's educational-

professional and magazine publishing operations had improved margins in the quarter, traditionally the group's largest profit period because of the seasonal nature of the educational publishing business.

Columbia Group revenues increased 41 percent in the third quarter and the group sharply reduced its loss from the prior-year quarter when it dropped its domestic video-game software business.

CBS said the revenue increase was a result of the continued sales strength of the group's domestic toy lines. Key factors in the group's operating loss in the quarter included continued losses in the musical instruments business and adverse market conditions abroad for a video-game product line, which is distributed overseas by CBS Toys International.

Victor Co. of Japan said it will launch the first three software titles of a series of video high-density interactive discs next month. The discs incorporate computer programs that enable them to be used with a variety of personal computers. Two of the discs contain game programs and the other an educational program.

COMPANY NOTES

Air Wisconsin, a regional U.S. carrier, has ordered a seventh BAE 146-200 airliner from British Aerospace PLC in a contract valued at \$12 million (\$14.8 million). Delivery of the 100-passenger jet is scheduled for December 1985.

British Telecom PLC said it plans to start ordering an alternative digital telephone exchange system in the first half of next year. The state-owned company, which operates Britain's telephone service, said the new system will augment exchanges already in place.

Eestman Kodak Co. said it has developed a new instant color-slide film that can be processed, trimmed and mounted for use with two-by-two, 35-mm-format slide projectors within 15 minutes. The company said the film less users produce slides quickly and one at a time, without exposing an entire roll of film.

Pfizer PLC of Britain said its anti-allergy drug Opticrom has

been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The drug, which is available in most parts of the world, is scheduled to be marketed in the United States in November.

Mohawk Data Sciences Corp., which lost \$52.9 million in the last fiscal year, announced that Ralph H. O'Brien had resigned as chairman, chief executive officer and president. A spokesman for the data-processing company, based in New Jersey, said Francis P. Lucier, a Mohawk director, would serve as chairman until a new chief executive was selected.

R.J. Reynolds Industries said it has reached an agreement for its Del Monte Corp. subsidiary to buy Sunkist Soft Drinks for \$57 million. The agreement is subject to approval by boards of directors for the two companies.

Royal Bank of Canada NV said it has agreed in principle to sell its contracting subsidiary for civil

engineering. Dirk Versteep BV, to IGB Holding BV as part of its restructuring program. IGB Holding is active in utility and house construction.

Santos Ltd. said it will extend the closing date of its takeover bid for Alliance Oil Development Australia from Wednesday to Nov. 9. Santos has only marginally increased its original stake of about 20 percent of AOD's issued capital of 116.34 million shares since announcing its 50-cents-a-share bid in mid-August. AOD issued a statement Tuesday again urging shareholders to reject the Santos bid as inadequate.

Sikorsky Aircraft said it has sold eight of its S-70B Seahawk helicopters to the Australian Navy. Cost of the helicopters was estimated at \$317 million. Sikorsky is a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp. of Hartford, Connecticut, one of the nation's biggest contractors. Sany Corp. has developed the

first large-capacity, erasable-magnet, optical memory disc system for practical use. Sony has sold the system, which increases a computer's capacity, to Kokusai Denhin Denwa Kaisha, which runs Japan's international telephone network, for an undisclosed price.

Vauxhall PLC workers at the Ellesmere Port plant in Britain walked off the job after negotiations on a pay increase broke down. The 2,000 employees at the plant had rejected a 7½-percent raise because the offer included what a union spokesman referred to as stringent conditions. Vauxhall is a subsidiary of General Motors Corp.

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New Issue
October, 1984

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1174	4411	5363	6131	7897	7898	9082	10437	11889	12603	17759	22331	22403	24120	26452	29243
1175	4412	5364	6132	7899	7900	9083	10438	11890	12604	17760	22332	22404	24121	26453	29244
1176	4413	5365	6133	7901	7902	9084	10439	11891	12605	17761	22333	22405	24122	26454	29245
1177	4414	5366	6134	7903	7904	9085	10440	11892	12606	17762	22334	22406	24123	26455	29246
1178	4415	5367	6135	7905	7906	9086	10441	11893	12607	17763	22335	22407	24124	26456	29247
1179	4416	5368	6136	7907	7908	9087	10442	11894	12608	17764	22336	22408	24125	26457	29248
1180	4417	5369	6137	7909	7910	9088	10443	11895	12609	17765	22337	22409	24126	26458	29249
1181	4418	5370	6138	7911	7912	9089	10444	11896	12610	17766	22338	22410	24127	26459	29250
1182	4419	5371	6139	7913	7914	9090	10445	11897	12611	17767	22339	22411	24128	26460	29251
1183	4420	5372	6140	7915	7916	9091	10446	11898	12612	17768	22340	22412	24129	26461	29252
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1185	4422	5374	6142	7919	7920	9093	10448	11900	12614	17770	22342	22414	24131	26463	29254
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1236	4473	5425	6193	8021	8022	9144	10499	11951	12665	17821	22393	22465	24182	26514	29305
1237	4474	5426	6194	8023	8024	9145	10500	11952	12666	17822	22394	22466	24183	26515	29306
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1248	4485	5437	6205	8045	8046	9156	10511	11963	12677	17833	22405	22477	24194	26526	29317
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Tables include the nationwide pri
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PERSONALITIES PLUS
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IN THE WEEKEND SECTION
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NASDAQ National Market Prices

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Feb 12.470 in August
Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese private sector machinery orders, excluding ships, fell 12.4 percent in August in a seasonally adjusted 579.69 billion yen (\$2.36 billion) from 661.59 billion yen in July, when they were up 16.4 percent from June, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

Unadjusted, August orders were up 10.5 percent from a year earlier after a 29.9 percent year-to-year gain in July, the agency said.

SPORTS

Tigers Seem to Have It All Their Way Going Into World Series

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — Baseball's 81st World Series is a mismatch. The San Diego Padres probably will win a game from the Detroit Tigers, maybe two if they're lucky, in a series that was to begin here Tuesday night. But they can't win it all. Dead flat can't.

Eight years ago, when the Cincinnati Reds became the first team to sweep all seven post-season games, it looked like a mark that might last a long while. Maybe not. Detroit Manager Sparky Anderson might make it teams in both leagues with which he's pulled the trick.

Everything is stacked against the Padres, especially talent.

The Tigers, who were to start Mark Morris (19-11) against Mark Thurmond (14-9) in the opener, are so much better than the Padres. They outscored their foes by 186 runs this season, the standard of a nearly great team; San Diego's edge is 52 runs, that of a barely good club.

Detroit won a dozen more games than San Diego this year (104 to 92) while playing in a vastly tougher division in a somewhat better league. San Diego would have had trouble finishing third in the American League East.

When Detroit needed to play well, it started the season 35-5 and swept the Kansas City Royals in the playoffs, 3-0. The Padres were a

500 team, 28-28, the last third of the season; they needed everything except divine intervention to beat Chicago in a five-game playoff.

Detroit won't need many breaks to win this Series. The Tigers have vastly better starting pitching, better relief pitching, better overall defense, better catching, better hitting, far better power, more depth and almost as much speed. Detroit, whose only known weakness is its fourth and fifth starters, is even better built for a short series with off days than for a long haul. You'll wait a long time to get a tender piece of Dave Rozema, Juan Berenguer or Doug Bair in a close game.

The Tigers don't need weaknesses. But they're still getting them.

The Padres' best outfielder and top home run hitter — center fielder Kevin McReynolds — broke his left wrist in Game 4 against the Cubs. His replacement in center field, switch-hitter Bobby Brown, is in over his head. McReynolds' place on the roster was filled Monday by Ron Roenicke, who was recalled from Las Vegas.

The Padres' bench was thin before McReynolds was injured. As a double play, they must come up with a designated hitter for the World Series. Try not to smother at Kurt Bevacqua (200) and Champ Summers (185), platooning.

While the Tigers, who last played on Friday, come in rested and with their rotation of Morris, Dan Petry (18-8) and Milt Wilcox (17-8) all

set, the Padres pitching is out of whack.

For starters, the Padres ace — 15-game winner Eric Show — was shelled twice by the Cubs and looks like a man not well suited to October pressure. And the four-man bullpen of Andy Hawkins, Dave Drayton, Craig Lefferts and Rich Gossage all pitched on Saturday and Sunday.

All three Tiger starters are on streaks. The Padres had only one decent playoff start in five, from Ed Whitson, who will probably work in Game 2. If Show is shelled, Tim Lollar looked as if his shoulder still hurt him in his fifth-inning exit Saturday.

Even worse for the Padres, Gossage looked below form in the playoffs. Manager Dick Williams used him for 4 1/2 innings in a relatively unimportant August game and, according to scouts, the Gossage fastball has slowed noticeably since then. Gossage was hit hard Sunday and not that impressive Sunday when he was helped by shadows.

Interestingly, the Padres' central veteran hitters — Steve Garvey and Greg Nettles — have only one home run and nine runs batted in in 161 career at-bats in the World Series. Who's going to carry the Padres offense without McReynolds? Carmelo Martinez, who has one home run since July?

The Tigers also have psychological edges, as if they needed them. In

baseball it is often significant if one team clearly feels it has earned a championship while the other club knows it is lucky just to be there.

That's the case here. The core Tigers really are Tigers, homegrown and marinated in orange-and-blue tradition. Alan Trammell, Lou Whitaker, Wilcox and Lance Parrish are in their seventh full seasons at Detroit. Morris, Petry and Kirk Gibson are in their sixth years.

The Padres, completely rebuilt by General Manager Jack McKeon, only have one fringe player (Tim Lollar) who wore their uniform as long as four years ago.

A similar analogy exists between Tigers and Padres fans. In Detroit, baseball has been in the collective bloodstream since the days of Ty Cobb and Harry Heilmann. Tiger Stadium is old and beautiful and the fans there are loyal and sophisticated. They haven't had a post-season game since 1972 or a world title since '68. They aren't Cub-hungry but they could use a meal.

San Diego's baseball tradition is four days old. This is the city where, on a fan-appreciation day, 3,000 people showed up to see the Padres play. It was only in the playoffs, after this town had been maligned nationally (accused of being too laid back to deserve to beat the Cubbies), that the locals took offense and made a large noise.

Even so, Padres fans are fairly easy to take out of a game. Score a couple early and they grow quiet fast. The nice side effect is that the relaxed fans here don't need to be contained by mounted police and dogs after a victory; a few life guards will do.

San Diegoans do make funny slogans. As the Cubs left the park Sunday, fans chanted at them, "Forty More Years."

Finally, the Padres got some underdog sympathy against the Cubs. It's doubtful, however, that the general public would be happy with them as a champion.

The Padres have only two gimmicks of hope.

First, the Tigers' only offensive flaw is that they sometimes are not as good against left-handed pitching. In Lollar, Lefferts and Gossage, the Padres have more of that than any team on earth.

Second, the Tigers have even less World Series experience than the

Padres. Detroit can't throw up anybody with the battle scars of Garvey, Nettles and Gossage. These Tigers have never been through back-to-back pressure games like the three the Padres have just survived.

Terminal Detroit overconfidence might also be a possibility. Manager Anderson is trying to do a balancing act between caution and pride. "The way you determine the best team in baseball is by how many you win over 162 games," he said Monday, "and that's us. Nobody can take those 104 wins away from any players. If we beat San Diego, or if they beat us, it won't prove anything. The playoffs is another season and so is the Series."

That is the juncture at which standard operating procedure requires a proverb about how "any good fan" knows that in a short Series the better team doesn't always win... Phooey. Not gonna happen.

The Tigers in five, maybe four.



Rival managers Dick Williams, left, and Sparky Anderson.

FIFA Tries to Snuff Out an Erratic Flame

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Kicking a man when he is down, a perennial theme of sporting action, now has the seal of soccer's high and mighty FIFA, the game's (and the business's) ruler, has proclaimed Malcolm Allison a leper, a man no one anywhere in the world may employ.

Allison, in the John Wayne tradition, has long been a hell-raising nomad of the managerial game — big, outwardly brash and shooting straight from the hip. But that is not the reason the order has gone out to 150 countries to banish him. So cryptically callous is the FIFA command that it quote it in full:

"Suspension of a manager/coach: After having failed to settle a fine by the Football Association [England] as a result of his misconduct on the occasion of a match played earlier this year, the former manager of Middlesbrough FC, Malcolm Allison has been suspended from all football activities until the full amount of the fine has been received by the said association."

FIFA explains nothing, and gives the impression of caring little about the extent of the man's misconduct. It merely endorses an act that deprives him of his right to earn a living. But the critics, gentlemen: What was the crime? The F.A. says it concerns remarks made to a referee during last February's league match between Middlesbrough and Manchester City, remarks for which Allison was fined £250 (just over \$300). In bygone days, Allison might have spent £250 on champagne and Havana cigars in a week. Now, in one of his periodic bouts of unemployment, he cannot or will not pay.

Allison has apparently said he's waiting until Middlesbrough settles his claim for 15 months' salary remaining on his contract when he was sacked last March. He is now one of Britain's 3.2 million unemployed. We are not told what he said to the ref, or whether he admits saying it. But assuming the authorities are telling the full truth, and that

there is no reason other than his inability to pay a fine, one wonders just what an international court of justice would make of FIFA's sanction.

The affair might be seen to bring soccer into disrepute on a scale wider than alleged words between a manager and referee. Soccer being soccer, it might also serve the reverse purpose. Allison's availability has been placed in FIFA's official bulletin before clubs the world over, and few chairmen are known to reject a champagne character who might — might — generate success with publicity.

There lies the dilemma of Malcolm Allison. Headlines he can guarantee; success sometimes

ROB HUGHES

cludes him. For 26 years he has been a butterfly, a man and coach of no fixed abode. With Manchester City and with Portugal's Sporting Lisbon he created teams that graced Europe. But he often destroys what he seeks to create. He has passed through a dozen ports of call, as far apart as Tennessee and Turkey, and the compulsions that sometimes uprooted his team-building helped wreck two marriages.

Middlesbrough sacked him (shortly after an Allison Beats Wife scandal) because he refused to sell players he felt he created to save the club, £600,000 in debt, from extinction.

There were genuine tears. "He changed our eating habits, changed us as individuals," commented one player. "And we listened like kids with our noses to a candy-store window."

It happens every move Allison makes. In his coaching prime he was, possibly still could be, extraordinary. He lost a lung to tuberculosis in 1958 and long months of isolation cut off his playing days while igniting uncontrollable thirsts for life.

At Manchester City in 1972, with a restraining

order on his finest creation. But to Mercer's dismay and his players' disbelief, Allison then lost the championship by trying to add to the team Rodney Marsh, grand entertainer but pariah in city's fuel tank.

At Sporting Lisbon he won the league and cup in 1981, his first season. The second he was fired for allowing indiscipline. Maybe he ran out of time, or maybe players who had responded instinctively began to understand more of his language and less about his messages.

I'm with Allison: rather the cavalier seeking art than an army of coaches suffocating it.

Yet stand close when Allison is off-camera and you glimpse him forlorn and lonely. It hurts when his child is thrown from a horse and lies in a coma while he is away chasing dreams. It shatters him when another child gets nothing of the time he lavishes on the players passing through his life.

He cannot break the addiction. In his autobiography "Colors of My Life," he termed soccer "a game caught halfway between sport and a desperate, neurotic business" with power to destroy "because it creates an unreal atmosphere of excitement and it deals in elation and despair at least once a week." The madman's cycle of his own elation and despair will surely not end now, ostracized though he may be.

There is a tantalizing sense that genius is just beyond his grasp. Two former pupils have recently tried to rob shoulders with it. Ironically, Marsh, now manager of the Tampa Bay Rowdies, briefly hired him as coach. And two weeks ago Terry Venables, the £150,000-a-year coach at Barcelona, invited him, expenses-paid, to Nou Camp, Barcelona, for which all had gone right under Venables, was promptly humiliated, 4-1, by Metz in the Cup Winners' Cup.

It is as if his presence is feared — as if, at 57, Allison will not again breathe life into a winning team. You might as well say Venables will never erupt again.

Oilers, Islanders Picked to Repeat in NHL

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — For many hockey fans in North America, this season reached a peak on Sept. 13, when Team Canada scored its dramatic overtime victory over the Soviet Union in the semifinals of the Canada Cup.

If the National Hockey League's

NHL PREVIEW

68th season, which opens Thursday, is to provide more than an antidote, it must present a new look in the upper echelons. A third straight Stanley Cup final between the Edmonton Oilers and the New York Islanders is hardly a prescription to excite the jaded.

The teams with the potential to alter the script are the Washington Capitals and Calgary Flames. Each has the talent, the coaching and the work ethic necessary to oust the reigning kings of East and West.

A look at the league's 21 teams

and their probable order of divisional finish:

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

The New York Islanders have their problems on defense. Ken Morrow hobbled through training camp on troublesome knees, Dave Langevin had off-season shoulder surgery and Denis Potvin is still adjusting to medication for high blood pressure.

Nonetheless, slightly more than four months ago, they went to the Stanley Cup final for a fifth consecutive year. And this season, the offense strengthened by Olympians Pat LaFontaine at center and Pat Flatley on right wing, they look to repeat as divisional champions.

One problem for Coach Al Barrasso: finding enough playing time to suit Rodie Melanson, Billy Smith and Kelly Hrudey.

In Rod Langway, the Washington Capitals have best defenseman and team leader in hockey. The

only thing they lack, and it cost them in the playoffs, is offensive punch. The scoring potential is there in such forwards as Mike Gartner, Bengt Gustafsson and Bobby Carpenter. But they still need a 40- or 50-goal scorer who can fit comfortably into their overall stingy defensive style.

The New York Rangers, off to their best start in memory last season, faded in February and March and finished fourth. They're improved, with rookie James Patrick a stand-out on defense and Reijo Ruuska on offense, moving up to left wing to remedy offensive inconsistencies. A steady backup for goalie Glen Hanlon and better balance on the wings are still needed.

The Philadelphia Flyers' new coach and new general manager might be in for some easier inaugurations if Bobby Clarke were still playing. But Clarke is now the general manager, and Coach Mike Keenan has a leader among a group that, for the most part, possesses extremely young faces. It might not be easy.

The New Jersey Devils and Pittsburgh Penguins finished fifth and sixth in the division last year with a combined 79 points. This time, with the help of prolific junior scorer Mario Lemieux, the draft's No. 1 pick, and a blue-chip first-round defenseman in Doug Bodger, the Penguins should be vastly improved — but still short of the playoffs. New Jersey, even with its promising new center, Kirk Muller, is headed for the bottom of the pile (and maybe the No. 1 pick in next year's draft).

Adams Division

Backed by the best young goalie in the game, and perhaps the all of current NHL netminders, the Buffalo Sabres and New York Islanders should maneuver into the divisional title. Beyond Barrasso's teenage talent, the key will be the first-round draft picks General Manager Scotty Bowman has stockpiled in recent years. Dave Andreychuk and Paul Cullen, even with his commanding role up front; Phil Housley, another of those first-round picks, was the club's No. 3 scorer last year, adding an extra dimension to the defense.

For too long, and with limited post-season success, the Boston Bruins have believed that simple hard work will bring them the Stanley Cup. They've been wrong for more than a decade now and must start putting some flair in their game. Ken Linseman, acquired from Edmonton in the off-season, should add the scoring cause. And General Manager Larry Sinden hopes to have the team's first Swede, Mats Thelin, on defense for more innovation around the blue line.

The St. Louis Blues have drawn most of the attention in Quebec in recent years. With their quick passing, skating and offensive panache, the three Czechoslovaks have represented the epitome of the European style in the NHL. Around it all, though, the Nordiques have had to improve defensively, and still must wrench more two-way discipline from their forwards.

The playoffs brought the Montreal Canadiens rejuvenation under a new head coach, Jacques Lemaire. With a simple defensive system, Lemaire charged his band through Boston and Quebec and went up 2-0 against the Islanders before losing in the semifinal round. But it may have been false promise. There will now be a lot of pressure on goalie Steve Potvin. If he can't do the job there's no tested backup, and the offense still relies too much on aging veterans Bob Gainey and Guy Lafleur.

Hartford, like New Jersey and Pittsburgh, has been building a good nucleus with players like Ron Francis and Sylvain Turgeon, and the Whalers have a more realistic chance at a playoff spot. But it won't happen this year unless they can drastically outperform the Canadiens in their eight head-to-head confrontations.

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Smythe Division

Most of the talk will center on Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky, the league's perennial most valuable player and scoring leader, but even he was overshadowed by Mark Messier in last year's playoffs. Outstanding center-wings play outstanding defense and the Oilers' fine swiftness and Eurohockey playmaking, Messier is the anchor. With the forwards Gretzky, Glenn Anderson and Jari Kurri all good for 100 points or more, and the talents of Kevin Lowe and Paul Coffey on defense, the Oilers are young and simply too deep to detour.

But the Calgary Flames took the Oilers to a seventh playoff game last spring with a team that Coach Bob Johnston has sculpted for speed. Kent Nilsson and Hakan Loob both come into the season off fine performances with Sweden in the Canada Cup series. Loob is only one of a handful of rookies who return with great promise, the others including Dan Quinn, Alan MacInnis, Jamie Macdonald and Colin Patterson.

From the top two teams, the division's talent level drops off considerably. Winnipeg worked only a couple of rookies into its lineup last year, most notably the winger Andy McBean, and should finish third. Dale Hawerchuk, once the rookie of the year, is entering his fourth season as the newly elected captain and a potential scoring leader.

Rogie Vachon, the new general manager of the Los Angeles Kings, made drastic off-season changes, purging the roster and dealing with Chicago for goalie Bob Janeych. The first-round pick, Craig Redmond, a defenseman, should also help start cutting down on the goals-against.

Defensiveman T.J. Daigneault was Vancouver's top pick in the draft. The Canucks are another one of the league's teams with respect to fans. Kent Nilsson and Hakan Loob both come into the season off fine performances with Sweden in the Canada Cup series. Loob is only one of a handful of rookies who return with great promise, the others including Dan Quinn, Alan MacInnis, Jamie Macdonald and Colin Patterson.

Norris Division

Minnesota finished atop the pack here last year by a handsome margin, even with the leg injury to Brian Lawton, who the previous June was the first American ever chosen first overall in the draft. The team indeed has an abundance of talent, but not quite enough to succeed in the playoffs. The North Stars' scoring strength among the forwards is distributed quite evenly among Neal Brubaker, Brian Bellows and Dino Ciccarelli.

Hughes plummeted Chicago to fourth center into the season off fine performances with Sweden in the Canada Cup series. Loob is only one of a handful of rookies who return with great promise, the others including Dan Quinn, Alan MacInnis, Jamie Macdonald and Colin Patterson.

As with the Smythe Division, however, there is a scramble after the top two spots. Detroit is likely to finish third. General Manager Jim Devellano watched his best draft pick get yanked by the Wings, Steve Yzerman, step in last year and lead the team with 87 points. The Wings grabbed another center this year, Shawn Burr, as the seventh player in the draft, a sign that they still have scoring as their top priority.

After remarkable success last year, considering they were on the verge of disbanding the previous June, the St. Louis Blues will struggle to reach the playoffs this time.

The saddest of the NHL's original six teams, the Toronto Maple Leafs started to bring in some rookies last year to try and revitalize the operation. None contributed more than 16 points to the offense. Allan Bester looks like a promising young goalie, but the Leafs need a lot more.

(WP, NYT)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

World Series Records

1903-Boston (AL) 5, Pittsburgh (NL) 3
1904-No series
1905-Boston (AL) 4, Philadelphia (NL) 1
1906-Chicago (NL) 4, Chicago (NL) 2
1907-Chicago (NL) 4, Detroit (AL) 1
1908-Pittsburgh (NL) 4, Detroit (AL) 1
1909-Pittsburgh (NL) 4, Chicago (NL) 1
1910-Philadelphia (AL) 4, New York (NL) 2
1911-Philadelphia (AL) 4, New York (NL) 1
1912-Philadelphia (AL) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 8
1913-Boston (AL) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 1
1914-Boston (AL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 1
1915-Boston (AL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 1
1916-Boston (AL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 1
1917-Chicago (NL) 4, New York (NL) 2
1918-Boston (AL) 4, Philadelphia (NL) 2
1919-Chicago (NL) 4, Chicago (NL) 3
1920-Cleveland (AL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 2
1921-New York (NL) 4, New York (NL) 3
1922-New York (NL) 4, New York (NL) 3
1923-Pittsburgh (NL) 4, Washington (NL) 2
1924-St. Louis (NL) 4, New York (NL) 3
1925-New York (NL) 4, St. Louis (NL) 3
1926-New York (NL) 4, St. Louis (NL) 3
1927-Philadelphia (AL) 4, Chicago (NL) 1
1928-Philadelphia (AL) 4, St. Louis (NL) 2
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1931-St. Louis (NL) 4, Detroit (NL) 3
1932-Detroit (AL) 4, Chicago (NL) 3
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1934-New York (NL) 4, Chicago (NL) 3
1935-New York (NL) 4, Cincinnati (NL) 3
1936-Cincinnati (NL) 4, Detroit (NL) 3
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2018-Brooklyn (NL) 4, Baltimore (NL) 3

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2024-Brooklyn (NL) 4, Baltimore (NL) 3

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Applying Poll Torture

ANNOUNCEMENTS	MOVING
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The crowd left in a clanking of chains. Somewhere veteran torturers talked to their wives of early retirement.

New York Times Service

Mal Z and the Catskills

opened in 1823, proprietors have survived by adapting to each generation's idea of leisure. Never timid, they offered a cure for whatever ailed society. That in-



down from 235 to 165 pounds (106 to 75 kilos), changing his hair style and occasionally throwing in a joke about David Bowie. What Lawrence says about his left his family's 600-room resort to become marketing director at the Golden Nugget. "Mark believes casinos are the future," said his mother, Elaine

work. You have to come up with new jokes for TV. If I changed my material, directed all my energy, who knows? Right now, I have nothing new to say."

Country Music Awards

his companions. . . . Bart Vos has become the first climber from the Netherlands to reach the top of Mount Everest. The ministry said Vos, 33, reached the 29,028-foot (8,848-meter) peak Monday and Stoned in Vietnam." His father liked the writing but "hated" the content, Steinbeck said. His father, who wrote articles from Vietnam that reflected a "hawk" attitude, died in 1968.

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